The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,453.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
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——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870	
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Galle	9
„ Carwar	3	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	5	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore	5	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Cochin	6	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Tuticorin	7	„ False Point	19
„ Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

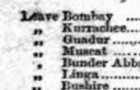
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

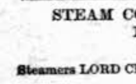
The steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 7th February, 1870, at noon.

Up.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Guadur	12	„ Fao	26
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Linga ...March	1
„ Linga	18	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bushire	21	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	22	„ Guadur	7
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



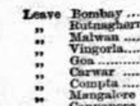
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M.

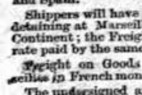
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 8, Borah Bazaar Street, 31st January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 5th February, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kerr without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GALATEA, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wheeland without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF YORK, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Auld without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1870.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
½ „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

POSITIVELY
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S FAREWELL!

AMUSEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Professor BUSHELL desires to thank the Inhabitants of Bombay for the liberal support accorded him at the Grant Road Theatre, and to announce that, in compliance with the repeated requests of many friends, he will give ONE Entertainment at the TOWN HALL, which will positively terminate his visit to Bombay.

The Entertainment will commence with a series of

ASTOUNDING FEATS,

showing the adaptation of Science and Mechanical Skill as a source of amusement.

A FORT AND GUN BOATS,

made on the most approved principles, will be hung in the Hall. Beneath the Fort a Drum will be suspended, which will "beat to arms" the moment the boats commence an attack. The Fort will vigorously reply, and the British Flag will be seen to rise in token of victory.

A MARVELLOUS HEAD

Will be exhibited, which will sing, converse, and smoke.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY MECHANICAL FIGURES

Will be introduced; one will appear as a Minstrel with guitar in hand, and oblige the company with several popular airs, also perform some amusing feats; the other will open the lid of his box in which he is secreted, stand up and bow to the audience, answer interrogations, come out of the box, and perform many surprising antics; smoke a pipe, whistle, and retire. These automatons are quite new—so perfect are their actions that they convey a life-like appearance, and afford a fine illustration of mechanical skill.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASH BOX,

A number of rupees will be put into a small cash box; whoever can lift it from the stage may have the money. An illustration of spiritualism will be given. The imaginary spirits will rap out the hour and minutes any gentleman may choose to set his watch to.

A CURIOUS TIME-PIECE,

Enclosed in a brass box, will accompany the "spiritual manifestations." The Time-piece will be handed round to the audience; any one will be at liberty to put the finger to any hour they choose, close the box, and though no indication of the hour can possibly be discovered on the exterior of the box, yet the spirits will ascertain the hour immediately.

Many other experiments will be made during the first part of the evening's amusement.

An intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH

GREATER WONDERS THAN EVER
IN
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER

Ordinary Audiences, but strike Philosophers with

ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	„ 3	Fourth „	„ 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN

SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We are prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandise, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandise and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 1st February 1870.

R. FELL AND SON.

AUCTION SALE AT THE "ICE FACTORY," NEAR THE POONA RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 5th FEBRUARY 1870.
(Commencing at 5 P.M.)

R. FELL & SON having received instructions from the firm of W. LAMB & Co., Ice Manufacturers, to dispose of by PUBLIC AUCTION (conditionally) their Ice Machinery, consisting of,

One four Horse Power Horizontal Engine and Boiler.
Ice Machine and Extras.
Three Water Tanks, four feet square.
One Water Cask.
One Water Pump.
A quantity of Composition, Piping and Cocks, Sundries, &c.

Plans of the Machine are to be seen at our Rooms, and information regarding it can be learnt at the Factory.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 24th January 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS EXPECTED BY THE MAIL.

	Rs.	
Chesterfield's Letters, Sentences, &c	1	12
Vivia	3	4
Bates's Illustrated Travels, gilt	11	4
Hammond on Sleep and its derangements	4	8
Walpole; a Comedy. By Lord Lytton	3	4
Lady Betty	9	8
Barnes's Lectures on Obstetric Observations	1	4
Mabel Gray	3	4
Canterbury Tales and Faerie Queene	3	4
Clare Seville	2	4
Waverly Novels. New Edition, Vol. I.—Waverly	4	4
The Martyrs of Spain	4	4
Diary of Brother Bartholomew	0	12
New Ball-room Album	1	4
Geography of India	1	4
Cramer's Educational Course. Vol. I.	3	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cartes de Visite	each	1	0
Luggage Labels	doz.	0	6

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—The S. S. NEERA WILL SAIL for Suez direct (not stopping at Aden) on the 14th inst.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1870. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

STEAM FERRIES TO GREAT EASTERN EVERY HOUR.

Fare there and Back, 8 Annas.

The well known Steam Passenger Barges THISTLE and SHAMROCK, fitted with Awnings and Seats, will leave the Apollo Bunder daily until further Notice, commencing at 9 A.M. until 6 P.M.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Campbell without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per S. S. LEITH, Barnetson, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Barnetson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1870.

EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Bank WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office in Bombay Green, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering Resolutions to the following effect, viz :—

1 That the proceedings of the Liquidators in all matters connected with the liquidation are hereby approved of, adopted, and confirmed.

2 To receive the resignation of the present Liquidators, and to appoint some person or persons to formally complete the liquidation.

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.—A FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One-quarter (¼) Anna per Rupee WILL BE PAID to the Creditors of the above Corporation, whose claims have been admitted, on and after TUESDAY the 1st February, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the office of Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors must produce their Vouchers when applying for dividend.

G. R. WILSON, } Official Liquidators.
A. THOMPSON, }

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

JOONUS TYEB,
Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE up to 31st January 1870.

Barrows, J
Burton, R W
Bhagojee bin Ranojee
Bain, J A
Cozens
Caskell, J W
Coen, M, Miss
Coffie, B
Cooper, H
Cassinath Vittoba
D'Souza, P C
D'Souza, P A
Doures, W
D'Costa, E B
DeSouza, T
Dorabjee Sett Guttaywalla
DeSouza, J R
Edduljee Dinsaw
Edduljee Dossabhoy
Freeman, J E, Dr
Fernandes, S P
Fernandez, G
Floyer, G
Framjee Rustomjee Dassai
Gibbons, T
Gilbert, H
Gibbard, W H
Galbraith, R, Rev
Hughes, R
Holdsworth, F
Heyward
Joy, Captain
Jeevunjee Nussurwanjee
Jamsetjee Rustomjee
Janookee Nathdass
Knolles, A S
Kharigot, R M
Lisent, B
Limjee Byramjee & Co
Mitchell, M M, Mrs
Morgan, R
Mullaine R
Moosree, M M
McKenzie, A L
Motiram Culliandass
Nursee Samjee
Nilkunt Janardhun
Najanathaya Jyer
Nanabhoy Nowrojee
O'Donnell, A
O'Maley, M
Pilmont, J
Primrose, A
Pestonjee, P N
Patell, W C
Russell, G
Rogers, Cohen and Co
Ruttonjee Furdoonjee
Repton, E P
Robbins, F
Roberts, J H
Rees, T H, Mrs
Sorabjee Manockjee
Shaik Soolean
Stockbridge, E F
Stretton, W G
Stuck, Mrs
Sorabjee Nanjee
Scott, T W
The Secretary Council of Military Education
The Secretary Central Committee Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition
Tullada, D M
Vaz, T M
Valez, A J
Wyllie, R N
Weddle, J
Wyatt, A F
Walsh, J

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month,

12th January 1870.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by me under the Style of Nansee Khyraz will, on and after the 1st of February next, be continued and carried on under the Name, Style and Firm of COOK & Co., and all Monies due and owing to me will, after the above date, be receivable by that Firm.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

13, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Referring to Advertisements previously issued, the Attorney for the Official Liquidators, who has arrived in Calcutta, informs me, in a letter dated 19th instant, that he can give no undertaking to refund the Premia paid under the order extending the time from the 1st of January to 30th March next, pending specific instructions on the subject.

In order, however, to prevent risk, Current Premiums will continue to be received to be dealt with by direction of the Court.

D. McL. SLATER,
On behalf of Attorney for Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th January 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Shareholders to represent the requisite number of Shares to form a quorum present at the Meeting convened for the 27th instant, a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is again called, and will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY the 7th February, proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts made up to 30th November 1869.

JAMES RANKEN,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th January 1870.

N. B. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 7th February, both days inclusive.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

NOTICE.—To CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—TENDERS required for the CONSTRUCTION of a first class ROAD between the towns of Porebunder and Burdah Chowky. Distance about 10 miles. All rates to be quoted in Tenders per one hundred cubic feet, for earthwork, metal, rock cutting, masonry, including sand or rubble, coarsed rubble, arching and other cut-stone and brick work, &c. Tenders to be forwarded to the undersigned, in sealed envelopes, on or before the 17th day of February 1870, endorsed, "Tender for Road," after which date no tender will be received.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. The person whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Any further information may be had from the undersigned at his Kutcherry.

MAHA RANA SHREE VICMATJEE

Porebunder, 17th Jan. 1870. State Porebunder

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

GREAT DRAMATIC TREAT.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT PLAY
OF
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

Supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY,

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st,
SECOND TIME OF THE SENSATION DRAMA,
in four Acts, entitled
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

In consequence of the extreme length of this Great Drama, it will constitute the entire evening's entertainment.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

NEXT PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2nd,
GRAND MINSTREL NIGHT,
CONCLUDING WITH
NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1870, at 3 P.M., by order of the Executor of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, the following piece of LANDED PROPERTY, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, commonly called or known by the name of Lalbaugee, together with the beal, date, mangoe and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Mazagon (formerly Mahim) District, in the village of Worlee, containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by ground now or lately belonging to Raghoba Junnajee, on the west partly by ground belonging to Dadajee Habajee and partly by a public road leading from Bombay to Worlee, on the north by ground now or lately belonging to Pandoorang Juswanjee and others, and on the south partly by Govon and partly by ground belonging to Wittoba Trimbuckjee.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Received the following by last Mail Steamer.

WINDSOR AND NEWTON'S WATER COLOURS, moist and dry
SABLE AND CAMEL HAIR PENCILS
NESTS OF COLOUR SAUCERS, per set, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2
STANLEY'S DRAWING BOARDS of sizes
STANLEY'S MAHOGANY T SQUARES ditto
STANLEY'S VULCANITE SET SQUARES ditto
PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS ditto
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, a Charming Variety
METALLIC MEMORANDUM BOOKS
MORDAN'S DESPATCH BOXES
HORIZONTAL GYMNASTIC BARS.—These are extremely portable, and can be fixed in any room without injury to the floor—the bar itself is 6 feet long and a steel core runs through the entire length, giving strength and spring.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish on the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Baboola Tank, with first floor room measuring 80 feet by 60 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

TO LET, at BYCULLA, Five BUNGALOWS, Rs. 125, 135, 175, 300 and 400.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rs. 100, 100, 180, 200 250, and 400.

PARELL.—Three BUNGALOWS. Rs. 50, 110, and 125.

TARDEO.—Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125 and 150.

FORT.—Nine RESIDENCES. Rs. 50, 65, 70, 100, 100, 120, 125, 400 and 700.

FORT.—Ten OFFICES. Rs. 30, 50, 60, 75, 150, 150, 250, 250, 250, and 400.

Several Bungalows on Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, at BREACH CANDY, Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 220 and 255.

FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

TO LET, a COTTAGE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Rent Rs. 50 per month.—Apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to	24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to	28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to	25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to	25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to	18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to	24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0	
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to	6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to	4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to	6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0	
Pure Merino ditto	6 0	
Pure Grey ditto	7 8	
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8	
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0	
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0	
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0	
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to	30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to	70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8	
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0	
Silk and Wool, each	10 8	
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8	

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, al thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to	3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0	
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0	
The Bond Street	3 0	
The O. K. Thing	3 0	
Scarf of the Period	3 0	
The Windsor	2 8 to	4
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to	8
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0	
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to	1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to	30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to	50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to	73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to	35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to	16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to	6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to	18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8	
English Overland Chairs ....Rs. 10,	12 8 to	15 0
Rug Straps	2 0	
Cholera Belts	3 8 to	5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Spun Silk do.	25 0	

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0	
Drab Shells	10 0 to	12 0
Opera	12	
High Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Marlboro', Worthing, Blenheim } Black and Drab	7 8	
Richmond Straw under	8 8	
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to	16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0	
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8	
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to	22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production), Pall Mall, Belgium, Shakspeare, Regent, Indian, West End	Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7, p. doz.
The above with Ties attached	Rs 7 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas. } For Trousers.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords }
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER,
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils, Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves .... 1-8 „

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz :—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co.,
22 Apollo Street, opposite Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.
Shuttles.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.
FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements :—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilbarree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

TO VENDORS OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Applications are frequently made for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of Holloway's Pills and Ointment that must be purchased in order to obtain them at the lowest prices. It is therefore deemed advisable to reply generally to such enquiries through the columns of the press.

Orders of the value of £30 and upwards are executed at the following prices—viz., 8s. 6d., 22s., and 34s. per dozen. If under £30, the medicines are charged 9s. 6d., 24s. 6d., and 38s. Cash in advance in both instances. No discount allowed.

To save Agents' commission, remittances should be made direct. Shipping charges moderate. Insurance effected, when required. THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533, Oxford-street, W. C., London, 20th Nov. 1869.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Post free to India.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

ROOFS.

DAMP WALLS and FLOORS
prevented by using
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

VERMIN.—Their ravages prevented.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

STORES & WAREHOUSES superior to any if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PRISON WALLS & ROOFS—for these use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

PAVEMENTS—to any shape and any purpose.
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

MILLS—FACTORIES—watertight, if you use
"Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte.

London Office—5, Parliament Street, London.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Committees of Public Works will find the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte the most useful and economical material for
GARDEN WALKS and HOUSES.
BATHS and WASH-HOUSES.
HOSPITAL CORRIDORS and OUT-OFFICES,
LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
LANDING PIERS,
RAILWAY and STEAM BOAT STATIONS,
BARRACKS—CAVALRY and INFANTRY,
and every work where Wet Walls are to be provided against, and Floors and Roofs executed. Vermin of every description excluded, and the highest sanitary status attained.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area in each class of work, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

Specimens of works, with full instructions for the application of the "Pyrimont" Seyssel Asphalte, are sent with every shipment.

All Blocks of Asphalte shipped by this Company are impressed on two opposite sides with the words,

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

5, Parliament Street, London. J. FARREL, Secretary.
Works—Cubitt-town, E.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„ Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„ „	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	„ „	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale ......Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ......White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule......per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ...... „	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule...... „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule...... „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN ......Green capsule...... „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ......Red capsule...... „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ......White capsule ...... „	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule...... „	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HAVING granted Mr. J. J. BORDES, Wine Merchant and Ship Owner in Bordeaux, the monopoly for selling and importing our WINES in Bombay and the Malabar Coast, all Orders and Indents for the same are to be addressed to him or his Agents.

JULES MUMM & Co.

Rheims, 27th November 1868.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

London Offices (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.

V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.

E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1835 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years. | Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years. | White Label, 18 to 40 years.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30	per doz.
„ Port	„ 30	„
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	„ 12	„
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	„ 20	„
„ „ old Pale dry.	„ 28	„
„ „ Claret	„ 14	„
„ „ Superior	„ 26	„
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	„ 24	„
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	„ 25	„
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	„ 30	„
„ and Kayser's Sparkling Muscatel	„ 24	„
„ „ „ Plain	„ 22	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard ....per doz. Rs. 18
Baune .... „ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 and No. 2.
Rs. 38 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak ; not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605ex-d.
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rrs. Issue	180ex-d.
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	25	12	8 do.	National Bank of India	132
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,560
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	,11-14	Do. New	635
18,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,025
5,000	2,000	1,4[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	260

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	210
900	,000	all	...	Dhurmsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,330
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	735
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	106.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	0
5	13½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	3
	...		East India Bank's	15—
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

CALCUTTA.—26TH JANUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—Only a few purchases of 4 per cents. were reported at Rs. 95-0, and one lot of Rs. 10,000 at 95-1. 5½ per cents. were bought, for an investor, at Rs. 112-14.

A sale of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1870 (just issued) was reported at Rs. 106-0.

A few Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,425, exclusive of the dividend.

The transaction of £4,750 East Indian Railway Stock, reported yesterday, was erroneously stated at Rs. 243 per £20, instead of Rs 242½.

10 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co., having only Rs. 1,300 paid-up, were placed at Rs. 165 each ; the buyer to pay the overdue calls with interest.—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 29th January, 1870.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		42,68,115
Deposits at Head Office		2,98,67,163
Deposits at Branches		15,22,781
Bank Post Bills outstanding		20,44,020
Reserve		2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits		5,49,293
		Rs. 4,45,44,308
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		29,31,544
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		11,75,249
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		24,38,511
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		71,93,169
Dead Stock	4,69,948	
Less written off	20,000	4,49,948
Stamps		7,418
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		9,63,220
Overdrafts		2,183
Government Reserve, Cash		2,68,115
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		2,12,63,874
Do. do. at Branches		66,57,738
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		11,93,339
		Rs. 4,45,44,308

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 31.

Baumgartner, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Akulkote.

Reynolds, Lieutenant Colonel, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kolapore.

Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Molony, Colonel, 25th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 31.

Morgan, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to join, to Sukkur.

Hawkins, Ensign, 1-19th Regiment, to join, to Rawul Pindee.

Applin, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Jan. 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 7th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B.)

On Wednesday, the 9th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Friday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Saturday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Wednesday, the 16th, Ordnance Department.

On Friday, the 18th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Monday, the 21st, Byculla Schools.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th January, 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

5th Lancers.—Cornet John William Malam to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Macnamara, who retires. Dated 10th January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain J. Angelo, Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Birch, appointed a Brigade Major on the establishment. Dated 10th January 1870.

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. A. D. Gorden, General List, Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice A. E. Gordon, transferred to the 22nd Native Infantry. Dated 10th January 1870.

14th Native Infantry—Captain H. Fellowes, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Miles, on furlough. Dated 10th January 1870.

Captain F. H. Woodgate, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Williams, on furlough. Dated 10th January 1870.

Lieutenant J. Cook, Staff Corps, to be Adjutant, vice Woodgate, permitted to resign that appointment. Dated 10th January 1870.

22nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Hare, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 10th January 1870.

37th Native Infantry.—Ensign J. Corse-Scott, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Native Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Gubbins, appointed to the Oude Commission. Dated 10th January 1870.

Major E. H. Woodcock, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave, is posted to Sealkote, for general duty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Medical Officers to the corps specified :—

Surgeon J. Brown, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon W. Finden, 11th Bengal Cavalry.

Dr. Browne will join his regiment as soon as he is relieved f his present civil charge (Mussorie).

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 3rd instant —

Lieutenant D. M. Wilson, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant R de Marylski, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant W. P Graves, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant C J. R. Fulford, Royal Artillery.

Captain J. F. Trotter, and Ensign E. W. Chalmers, 1st 11th Foot.

Lieutenant and Adjutant W. J. Boyes, Ensign G. L. Eliot, and Ensign J. Grant, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot.

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M'L. Hutchison, 1st Battalion 14th Foot.

Ensign J R. Hobday, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot.

Ensign A. R. Hennell, 37th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Scott, M.B., 62nd Foot.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Ussher, M.B., 109th Foot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon T. Jackson, M.B., British Medical Staff.

Assistant Surgeon B. Evers, Indian Medical Service.

That portion of G. O. C. C. of the 11th November last (p. 498,) permitting Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, 106th Foot, to join and study at the Roorkee College, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery —Lieutenant E. Marshall, (D. Battery, A Brigade,) to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars.—Captain T. Gist, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain F. W. Ward, (19th Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months, from the 1st October 1869, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted by. G. O. C. C. of the 25th September 1869, page 426.]

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Dowson, to England, overland, from the 11th January to the 11th July, on private affairs

Captain J. F. Whitworth, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot. (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant J. B. K. Tynte, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant and Local Captain P T Beames, from the 15th December 1869 to the 15th January, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

19th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant R. G. Traill, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Major C. M. S. L. Gwynne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

96th Foot.—Lieutenant C. S. P. Willoughby, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

101st Foot—Lieutenant W. Brydon (2nd Wing Subaltern 42nd Native Infantry, from the 15th October to the 27th December 1869, in extension, to enable him to pass in the native languages.

103rd Foot—Captain and Local Major E Brandt to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Captain E. Raikes, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, doing duty with troops if required.

Lieutenant F. G. Maltby, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major F. P. Bailey, (doing duty at Dinapore, in extension, from the 15th October to the 15th November 1869, on medical certificate, and to enable him to return to his station.

Late 24th Native Infantry.—Captain G. B P. Alcock, 1st Wing Subaltern 28th Native Infantry,) to remain in Calcutta, from the 15th to the 18th January, in extension, preparatory to embarkation for Europe.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 14th January 1870.

ARRIVALS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the provisions of G. O. No. 220 of 2nd August 1869 are made applicable to Medical Officers of the Bengal Army returning from furlough, who do not hold appointments or charges.

DRESS.

During the hot weather months when British troops are ordered to wear white clothing, Officers on the Divisional or Brigade Staff are permitted to wear a blue patrol jacket and white trowsers, instead of the blue frock coat, red waistcoat and cloth overalls, laid down by regulation.

SCHOOLS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that G. O. 351 of 1868 is applicable to Artillery Brigade head quarters, detached batteries, and other Artillery commands, in which schools have been established ; and desires that in all cases in which examinations of schools were not held in December, or previous to the march of batteries in course of relief, the examination may be carried out at the earliest convenient date, and the results reported in the usual manner.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, Jan. 25.)

Mr. G. L. Morris, Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. W. F. Hathaway, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, for eighteen months to proceed to Europe on furlough, with subsidiary leave for thirty days.

Mr. G. Cadell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Salem and South Arcot, fifteen months' sick leave to proceed to Europe with preparatory leave.

Mr. Gordon Sullivan Forbes, to be First Member of the Board of Revenue, in succession to Mr. Sim.

Mr. William Robinson, C.S.I., to be Second Member of the Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as First Member during the employment of Mr. Forbes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward George Robert Fane, to officiate as Second Member of the Board of Revenue, during the employment of Mr. Robinson as First Member.

Mr. George Thornhill, to be Third Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. James Innes Minchin, to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, during the absence of Mr. Morris on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Gilbert Master, to be Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, during the employment of Mr. Longley on other duty, or until further orders.

The above appointments to take effect from the date of Mr. Sim's taking his seat as a Member of Council.

Mr. Edward Noel Overbury, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, during the employment of Mr. Sharp on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Henry Woodroffe, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, during the employment of Mr. E. F. Webster on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Allen Lindsay Lister, to be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot.

Mr George Arthur Parker, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Lister on leave, or until further orders.

The Reverend Arthur Henry Seymour to act as Chaplain of Vepery, until further orders.

Mr. E. G. R. Fane is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 20th of March next, and is admitted to an Annuity of £600.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant J. B. Watts, of Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 1st Foot, a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps and 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 41st Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Richard Seppings Armstrong, (Captain in Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Roberts, transferred to the Half-Pay List of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 28th October 1869.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Colonel E. A. Foord, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 5th Division, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major J. L. Pearse, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, Mysore Commission, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore has granted Major J. L. Pearse, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division, Mysore Commission, four days preparatory leave to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Majors from the dates specified against their names, having completed 20 years' service.

Captains Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, James Crawford, Otway Francis Smithers, Alexander Charles Hay, and John William Orr—20th January 1870.

Captain Frederick Gadsden—21st January 1870.

To be Captains from the dates specified against their names, having completed 12 years' service.

Lieutenants Carey deLancey Gostling, and Edward George Davis Beagin—20th January 1870.

Lieutenant George Fraser Eric Smith Neill, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Coorg Division, Bengal, is admitted to the Staff Corps from the 15th October 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH JANUARY.

London...	Cotton	£2 0s 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre...	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta .. Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Hannah Law	Dawson	Liverpool, Sept. 27.
	Mary Alexandrine	Billy	Bankok, Dec. 8.
	T. B. Ord	Walker	Sunderland, Aug. 30.
	Summer Cloud	Watson	Hongkong, Dec. 5.
	Arethusa	Lamont	Greenock, Sept. 24.
	Kirkby	Garrett	London, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Castle Avon	Shields	Gopalpore.
	Rajput	Andrews	Colombo.
	Barenguila (s)	Salgado	Manilla.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday—

Ship James Russell, Mackay, to Akyab.

Ship Princess Somawuttee, Bake, to Akyab.

Schooner Hamida, Nacoda, to Colsagurpatam.

Ship Tangier, Cobbs, to Moulmein.

Steamer Brazilian, Green, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Futta Sha Allum, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Ship Mussoory, to Moulmein.

Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 26th, has the following :—

ARRIVALS—Steamer Sattara, [B], Arthur A Hansard, Bombay 13th January, touched at Madras 22nd January ; and ship Andaman, [B], A Asput, (port not mentioned) 6th October.

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Ships Lady Lawrence, [B], James Sinclair, (port not mentioned) 4th October ; Locksley Hall, [B], R Russell, Liverpool 7th October ; Cutch Merchant, [B], Nacoda, Bombay 12th, touched at Allepee 23rd December ; Kentuckian, [A], J. Fleeman, Bombay 22nd December ; and Barque Gleufalloch, [B], P Skinner, Bombay 23rd December.

DEPARTURES—Ship Shannon and Barque Deeide.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on January 29.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·940	inches
Temperature of the Air	76·6	„
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4	„
Dew Point	67·5	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·745	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	5·0	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	83·4	„
Minimum do. do.	71·9	„
Gen. Direction of Wind E. ENE, WNW, W, NNW, ESE.		
Movement in 24 hours	176	miles

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date ; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday ....Feb. 7

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3-30 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mials will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Ready to-day at Noon,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street 30 Cornhill.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

BYCULLA RACES.

NOTICE.—VISITORS will be admitted into the BYCULLA CLUB after 4 P.M., during the RACE WEEK, on producing the Card of the Member by whom they are introduced,

By order of the Managing Committee,

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 1st February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MAIDMENT—January 28th, at Parell, the wife of Mr. E. E. Maidment, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SAVI—January 15th, at Chupra, the wife of James D. Savi, Esq., Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Allegunge, Sewan, of a son.

WHALLEY—January 20th, at Cambridge Terrace, Howrah, the wife of Mr. D. Whalley, of a son.

DEATH.

ASHE—January 25th, at Serampore, after a lingering illness, Miss Jane Rachel Ashe, aged 34 years 8 months and 15 days.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

DAWSON—January 27th, at Nagpore, the wife of the Rev. James Dawson, Missionary of the Church of Scotland to the Gonds, at Chindwara, Central Provinces, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

TABUTEAU—McGOWAN—January 24th, at Jhansie, by the Rev. Francis R Michell, Anthony Olivier Tabuteau, Captain, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, to Mary Stanley, third daughter of John Stanley McGowan, Esq., Collector of Inland Customs, Jhansie.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

MAY we put confidence in the report of the *Madras Times*, and indulge in the belief that the Supreme Government, looking back on its deficit measures, is inclined to cry *peccavi*? The general dislocation which followed the Simla manifesto last year, and the consequent waste, will be a cheap price to pay for progress in rational ideas on the proper relations which should subsist between the Supreme Government and the local Administrations. As the visit of Prince Alfred led to the presence of two Governors in Calcutta, and as reasons to justify the advent of the young gentleman are needed, we may charitably ascribe the benefit indirectly to him, if, indeed, it was the personal explanations of Lord Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald that gave a shock to the solid fabric of excessive centralization. Lord Mayo is a man of sense, and we can well imagine that the conversation of two able men, both directed towards the same end, may have a greater impression than the minutes of secretaries, however compactly they may have been put together. Our Madras contemporary thinks that the deficit is more responsible for the vigorous interference to which we have been subjected than Lord Mayo, who is said to have no desire for an increase of centralization. But we suspect, that although the voice is Jacob's, the hands are the hands of Esau ; that although the Viceroy spoke with supreme authority, the active agents were the Stracheys. It is to the comparative rawness of Lord Mayo in Indian administration, and to the influence, might we say the ascendancy, acquired over him by two strong counsellors that we should ascribe the measures of rigour. Lord Mayo, trained in England, had one idea—that of effecting a balance between income and expenditure, and of obtaining a surplus. For years he had sat opposite Mr. Gladstone, and, for the sake of his party, had longed for similar financial results when they might be in office. So we can imagine that he was intent, above all things, upon an equilibrium and something more. But, despite the excellent professions of Mr. John Strachey—who is to be welcomed, although he comes in at the eleventh hour—it is not improbable that love of power dictated the course he and his brother are assumed to have pursued. As Lord Mayo grows more familiar with his work, and begins to feel at home in the saddle, he will, perhaps, see that local administration, in local affairs, is the best road to efficiency and economy. At a future time we shall probably be able to illustrate the position by examples in detail, and show how much has been lost by the vigour and the rigour. The error of Lord Mayo is excusable, and in some respects laudable, for we look upon a determination to have a surplus as one of the most valuable resolves which a Viceroy could form. At the same time it is essential to the welfare of the State that the Viceroy should form another resolve, to wit, that of re-organizing the relations between the Supreme Government and the Subordinate Governments, and of placing them on a footing that will secure the absolute pre eminence and undisputed authority of the Viceroy, and provide for a degree of local independence, within definite limits, to which the presidencies and other governments have long been unaccustomed. In any case, India cannot be effectually and economically ruled from a centre ; and at some period, near or distant, the local rulers must be relieved from the function of distinguished clerks, and must be endowed with a fair amount of discretionary powers. As Lord Mayo's English training made him keenly alive to the horrors of perpetual deficit, so his English training may bring him to see the advantages of local power accompanied, of course, by responsibility to the Supreme ruler of the State.

IN his clever speech on the Hindoo Wills Bill, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen set himself to answer the four objections which have been urged against that measure. He showed that the bill will not interfere with the native Law of Succession, because there is a proviso declaring that nothing in the bill shall enable a testator to bequeath anything which he could not alienate *inter vivos*, or to deprive any persons of right of maintenance which they would have possessed had he died intestate, and otherwise guarding their rights. He also pointed out that express provision is made against any interference with the Native Marriage Law ; he simply stated that, in deference to native feelings, care was taken to avoid any interference with religious endowments ; and he demonstrated, at considerable length, that the measure cannot interfere with the right of Hindoos to create a perpetuity, since no such right exists. Mr. Stephen has been taken to task for not grappling with the question of religious endowments ; but notwithstanding our European ideas on the subject of lands and tenements held in mortmain, which after all are more political than religious, we think that Mr. Stephen was quite right, and we trust that the Select Committee will exercise a similar discretion. It is far otherwise with the claim set up for a right to establish perpetuities ; and Mr. Stephen did well to close with that attempt, to beat it back and show that no such right ever existed in India. "The general scheme of the Hindoo law," he very justly remarks, "is, that a man's property is to descend to his family. It is indeed hardly an exaggeration to say that the family, and not any one living man, owns the property, and that the father is more in the position of a manager than in that of a proprietor, as appears from the whole purport of the law of partition, the distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property, and the rules which pervade the whole subject as to divided and undivided families. Such being the state of the Hindoo law, is it possible to imagine anything more diametrically opposed to the testamentary power, and still more to the power to create a perpetuity by will, which must, by the nature of the case derogate from the most essential provisions of the Hindoo law ? What can be more opposed to the spirit of the Hindoo law than that a man who cannot alienate his ancestral immoveable property without the consent of his sons, grandsons, and great grandsons (if he has them), should be able to leave it by will to a stranger for life, and to entail it for ever upon one particular line of that stranger's descendants ?" He traces the desire to create properties to the modern practice among the Hindoos of making wills ; and, "inasmuch as wills had been unknown to the early Hindoo laws, those laws contained no rules against perpetuities, hence they argued that they had the right to create perpetuities No argument could be more absurd. It might be stated thus :—because it was till very lately questionable whether we had the power to make a will at all, therefore we have now an amount of testamentary power which no other nation ever possessed." The right to create perpetuities is therefore rejected as without the sanction and alien to the spirit of Hindoo law.

VERY few dispassionate persons will sympathise with M. Henri Rochefort. He has long been one of those offenders, no Government, not as free as our own in England, would or could endure ; and even in England, long ere this, he would have been severely punished under the operation of the libel law. He is no politician ; nor does he appear to have any convictions ; he is simply an epigrammatic writer, not at all scrupulous in the use of means, and utterly reckless of the feelings of others. The Chamber has passed a comparatively light sentence, but it is one which may deprive him of his seat, and of his salary at least for six months, and take, besides, three thousand francs from out of his pocket. He has had a brilliant career, aut his influence cannot have been beneficial, and he can only have been an irritant to the Emperor. Of course, he will, more than ever, be the idol of the Parisians. So much the worte for them.

THE 6th Bengal Cavalry will probably, it is said, go to Bareilly to fill the void left by the 4th.

THE Punjab Bank, Limited, has declared an *ad interim* dividend of 8 per cent. for the past half-year.

SIR RUTHERFORD AND LADY ALCOCK, we observe, have arrived in Calcutta, and are now the guests of the Earl and Countess of Mayo at Government House.

THE Rev. H. W. Bagnell, B. A., having on the 12th January 1870 completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, has been promoted to the grade of senior chaplain from that date.

OUT of about twelve hundred candidates for the late Matriculation Examination at Madras nearly four hundred have succeeded in passing, fifty being placed in the first class. Combaconum, as usual, is very prominent, passing the first on the list and twenty in the first class.

WE understand that a staff of signallers reached Rajcote on the 28th ultimo, and that a telegraph office will be opened at that station to-day. The building that will be used as an office is conveniently situated, both as regards the camp, the Agency, and the town, and is next to the bungalow originally intended to be engaged, which being now in the occupation of Mr. Hewett, pleader, has not been available. There will be two offices only for the present in Kattyawar, namely, at Wudwan and at Rajcote.

THE "Madras Gazette" has the following memorandum, which will interest military readers :—"Circular Memo. No. 3760, dated 21st November 1865, republished in Government Orders dated 23rd January 1866, granted permission to officers to appear in plain clothes at the band and other places of public resort. And a tacit extension of this indulgence has been recognized as regards private evening parties. But it never was intended that officers should appear in plain clothes at balls, concerts, theatres, or at parties of every description where their Excellencies the Governor or Commander in-Chief are likely to be present, and of this probability officers should satisfy themselves. On all such occasions officers will invariably wear uniform."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 22ND JANUARY.

SERIOUS colliery riots have taken place at Barnsley. The strike of ironworkers at Creuzot still continues—3,500 troops have arrived there, but no disturbances have as yet occurred.

OBITUARY.

In the obituary of the week the following names appear : Sir T. H. Maddock, General W. Sullivan (sic), and Sir George Seymour.

LONDON, 24TH JANUARY.

Lord Napier of Magdala will probably leave for India by the first mail in March next. Captains Scott and R. Napier will be the Aides-de-camp, and Colonel Dillon, Military Secretary.

At a meeting of China merchants, held at the office of Messrs. Matheson & Co., it was resolved to write to the provincial Chambers of Commerce, to oppose ratification of the supplementary convention made by Sir Rutherford Alcock as injurious to English commerce. The meeting considered that the new transit duty was especially obnoxious.

CONVICTION OF M. ROCHEFORT.

Advices from Paris state that M. Rochefort has been condemned to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of 3,000 francs. The sentence is much less than was anticipated.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. Thiers spoke in favour of the abrogation of the commercial treaties with England, as being in his opinion very prejudicial to French commerce.

Two-thirds of the ironworkers at Creuzot have resumed work, and no disturbances have occurred as yet.

SAXONY.

The Upper House of the Saxon Chambers have adopted the motion in favour of a general disarmament, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ministry.

LONDON, 27TH JANUARY.

FRANCE.

An animated debate took place yesterday in the Corps Legislatif. The irreconcileable deputies strongly attacked the Ministry for sending troops to Creuzot. M. Ollivier defended the steps taken, but the withdrawal of the troops has now been ordered.

The French Ministry have introduced a Bill to try Press offenders by jury.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, to consider what steps should be adopted to receive and entertain H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in a manner befitting the city, on the occasion of his approaching visit. The meeting was scarcely so well attended as might have been expected, only about 200 people being present. It was resolved that an address should be prepared for presentation to His Royal Highness, and that a subscription should be opened to provide funds for the occasion. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out these objects, and to make all needful arrangements :—Mr. Arthur Crawford, the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Mr. F. Souter, Captain Henry, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and Dr. Bhau Dajee. After the resolutions had been adopted, a subscription list was opened, and upwards of Rs. 20,000 subscribed on the spot.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT BENARES.

APPENDED is a copy of the English version of a Sanskrit metrical address presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh by H. H. the Maharajah of Benares and the people—

(1) O thou illustrious Prince, wise son of that Majestic Queen whom the Universal King has made the object of his special grace, we rejoice to see thee arrived here safe and well, blessing, as it were, with thy benign glance all things around thee.

(2) O son of our Empress, the joy of seeing thee illumines our hearts, as the glory of the full moon in autumn's pure sky illumines, O moon of our eyes, the regions of ether.

(3) The exuberance of delight, O prosperous Prince, that has been caused to us this day by thy sight—never was it felt in India, before even by one that lived a hundred years, blessed with the fulness of prosperity.

(4) The revered form of our Gracious Sovereign, from the imagining of which our joyous hearts glow with fervent loyalty—even that form we fancy we see to-day before us for a moment as we behold her beloved son with delighted eyes.

(5) Overcome, as it were, by thy auspicious advent, which gladdens the land like the rise of the moon—that dismal famine now flies, which before thy arrival pervaded, like thick darkness, many a territory, saddening the hearts of the people all around.

(6) To the Supreme Lord, who gratifies the wishes of his beloved servants by being simply contemplated, we pray that thy travels may be free from all embarrassments and obstacles : and when thou returnest home in safety, may that exalted Sovereign of Princes and Lords know the fulness of our devoted loyalty.

"STINGINESS."

LAHORE has set itself to work in earnest to welcome the Duke of Edinburgh. The chief entertainment will be a ball, for which the residents have ordered up plate, and glass, and crockery from Calcutta. It was the wish of the Punjab Government to show H. R. H., in a grand durbar, a collection of the most warlike chieftains and tribes in India ; but this has been put a stop to by the Supreme Government on the score of expense.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has however been requested to attend. On such an occasion it has ever been customary to supply his camp at the expense of the Government ; but this also has been put a stop to by the Council at Calcutta ; and although the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was recently seen marching through the Maharajah's territories with all supplies found for himself and camp, yet by the stinginess, we can call it nothing else, of the Government of India, the small compliment of providing His Highness's camp while in attendance at Lahore has been forbidden.—*Englishman.*

THE PERSIAN GULF—AGAIN !

(*Sind News*, Jan. 27.)

THE state of affairs at Muscat is beginning to cause considerable consternation amongst peaceable people in that part of the Persian Gulf. The most inflammatory rumours are rife respecting the misdeeds of the Wahabees who appear to be reckless as to consequences, and are taking advantage of the absence of our two political officers, Colonels Pelly and Disbrowe, to wreak their vengeance upon the unprotected inhabitants of the neighbouring coast, fully confident of present immunity from all danger or punishment for their lawless acts. A private letter informs us that a Bunniah has been plundered and murdered by these miscreants at Bahrein, and that they are molesting all around them. The British subjects in Muscat are apprehensive of sustaining great loss of property, if not of life, by the incursions of these marauders, particularly as they are, at present, devoid of all protection, and are entirely at their mercy. It is to be hoped that long ere this the telegraph has furnished full particulars of these and other outrages to the Government of Bombay, so that prompt measures may have been adopted to check and chastise these rebels, as well as to afford succour to the peaceful inhabitants that have been subjected to such molestation and depredation.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 31st, 2-57 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish line interrupted beyond Livas ; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 29th January, 3 P.M., Service ; 27th January, 11-50 P.M., Private ; *via* Russia, 28th January, 4-20 P.M.

THEY must be a happy family at Rome. Not satisfied with the one great contest, of which we have seen the beginning but may never live to see the end, the Patres Conscripti, together with their armour-bearers, have their little private discussions besides. The latest squabble turns upon an expression used by our own Cardinal *in esse*, Manning, in his famous pastoral. "The Pope," he says, "when speaking *ex cathedrâ*, apart from the episcopate, is infallible." This "apart from" M. Veuillot had rendered in the *Univers* by both "separement" and "en dehors de." This thesis Monsignor Dupanloup at once contested, as being fraught with the germ of a schism between the Holy Father and the bishops. Monsignor Manning thereupon declared M. Veuillot's translation faulty, which made Dupanloup suggest that the *Univers* had, in its accustomed way, given a "tendencious" version. That M. Veuillot ferociously retorts we need not say.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE KURRACHEE MARKETS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 25TH JANUARY.

"WHAT is coming over Kurrachee ?" is just now the principal question in the mouths of certain croakers, who appear to labour under the impression that because our import trade has been inanimate throughout the past seven days, the place is "doomed," and that our men of commerce should therefore pack up their goods and bid farewell to the province. The flatness observable at present in all branches of business cannot last long. Cotton is pouring in in abundance daily ; the latest telegraphic advices from Europe are all that could be desired ; money is becoming easier ; and the Bombay market, which has lately been "very quiet," will speedily, it is expected, evince signs of activity ;—so that the most sceptic cannot but admit that, under such circumstances, there must necessarily be a change soon for the better. During the week under notice, shirting cloths declined in value by two annas per piece ; printers, of the heavier quality, by about one anna ; thirty-nine inches jacconets, by one anna ; domestics, by four to five annas ; blue end T cloths, by one anna ; and longcloths, by two annas. Manchester dyed and printed goods have been in slight request ; about one hundred pieces of orange jaconets have been sold at Rs. 3-1 per piece, and the same quantity of orange ground chintzes at Rs. 4-3. Nothing whatever has been done in Turkey red and fancy goods, nor in mule or water twist, owing to there being none in stock. Dyed yarns, too, have shared the same fate, but there has been some enquiry for imperial red at an advance of half an anna per lb. over previous quotations. There is no change in the position of metals, which continue dull of sale, and are nominally unchanged in value.

Apropos of exports, the information received by wire during the period under review indicates that the cotton market in Liverpool continues to maintain its firmness. On the 21st instant fair Dhollera was quoted at 9⅝d. per lb., and Sind at 8½d. per lb. Our mercantile friends, however, evince a stoical indifference to entering into any operations of magnitude. The sales up to date comprise only four hundred and fifty bales of Dhera Mooltan at Rs. 27-12 per maund, thirty-one to forty-one days' delivery, and fifty bales of Sind at the same rate, delivery on the spot ; about two hundred bales of Sind at Rs. 26-2 per maund, forty-one days' delivery, and one hundred and fifty bales at Rs. 26-4 per maund, delivery within a week ; and about fifty bales of low Ferozepoor at Rs. 25 per maund on the spot. The advices from China as to the state of its commerce not being of a very encouraging character, there is a slight subsidence in the demand for shipments to that port. Messrs. Fleming and Co. report that the "supply of cotton arriving by railway has increased considerably, but that the bulk of the Dhera Mooltan which has come forward is being delivered in fulfilment of previous engagements." The wool trade has been exceptionally flat throughout the week, and rather than wait for "better times," some of the Pathan dealers have deemed it prudent to take a portion of their stock to Bombay for disposal. Our quotations are as follows :—Candahar, Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-4 per maund ; Khelat, Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 ; Ferozepoor, Rs. 14 to Rs. 17 ; and Shaw, Rs. 7 to Rs. 9. The seed market shows no material change. Rape continues dull, but quotations maintain their position. Satisfactory intelligence has been received in respect to brown Ferozepoor. The crop promises to be fine, and sufficiently large to meet all demands. White gingelly is firm at current quotations, but hardly any business has been done ; only fifty candies have been disposed of at Rs. 39 per candy. Prices in the interior have advanced, it is said, to a very high point, thus deterring dealers from operating at all. Black seed is a dead letter. Grain continues unaltered, the ruling quotations being the same as that which obtained during the preceding week. Hemp is in slight request, and commands Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6 per maund. The state of the indigo trade has not improved much, and the business effected is confined to a few purchases for shipment to Persia ; Mooltan is quoted at Rs. 85 to 89, and Khyrpoor at Rs. 95 to 100 per maund.

The freight market continues firm. The Beth Shan sailed for Calcutta on the 20th instant with a cargo of one thousand tons of salt shipped by Messrs. Noonan and Maher. We have, therefore, now only three vessels in harbour—the Norwood, the Concordia, and the Jane Kilgour. Of these the first-named has engaged during the week about seventeen hundred bales of cotton and wool at 45s. per ton, and the Concordia a few corges of hides at 55s. per ton.

THE CASTRA SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The accompanying extracts from our Tasmanian letters will, we trust, be acceptable to your readers.

The Castra settlement is at last a reality, and before another two months are over, the lots will have been marked out and clearing commenced.

Up to date, twenty-six allotments have been taken, requiring 6,720 acres.—Yours, &c.,

CASTRA & Co.

January 29th, 1870.

Extract from a letter from Major Dumbleton, dated Torquay, November 28th, 1869—

Since writing to you last I have been to Castra in company with Colonel Crawford and three or four others ; we were a party of eleven altogether, and had a very pleasant trip. We rode from this to Ulverstone, thirteen or fourteen miles : slept at the inn at Ulverstone, where we were very comfortable, and started the next morning on horseback with one or two pack horses to carry tents and provisions. Gunn's Plains are situated on the slope of a hill and run down to within two or three hundred yards of the Leven : there are four plains, the largest containing some sixty or seventy acres ; they are covered with a beautiful sward of grass, and, as they are, afford good feed for cattle. What they will be when laid down with English grass and clover it is easy to imagine ; there is a good depth of rich black soil on them, in fact we could not get to the bottom of it digging with a tomahawk. The land in the vicinity is also most fertile, and the forest not being old is easily cleared, and the timber just of the right sort for fencing—the slope of the hill for a considerable way back is not too steep for ploughing ; several very pretty streams gush out from among the limestone rocks and find their way into the river.

We were rather unfortunate in the weather, as it rained heavily all the first night and the next morning, so we could not get out so much to explore as we otherwise should have done. Every one was much struck with the beauty of the spot ; Mr. Frith and the Government Surveyor declared that if the reserve were taken off, the land would fetch £3 an acre at once. Leaving these plains we went up the hill at the back towards Dooley's Plains ; at the top of the hill there is a fine flat but covered with timber and fern trees. Doubtless the clearing here will be severe, but the soil is all of the best description, and there are plenty of streams running through it ; the timber is valuable also, as there is a great deal of Sassafras, which cuts up into good boards, and myrtle, which is much in requisition for export, though not used much in this colony—to say nothing of blackwood, one of the best woods we have. Two miles or so further on we came to the first of Dooley's Plains—it is a most beautiful spot, surrounded by handsome timber, and there is a nice creek running through it and good feed for cattle ; a short distance from this plain we came to the large one which contains three or four hundred acres of good grazing land, and a good deal of land in the neighbourhood easily cleared : passing through this plain we crossed and re-crossed a beautiful stream that would supply water-power for almost any kind of mill, and would do for trout capitally, the banks being lined with most beautiful timber. We then ascended the side of a hill and eventually came to the little plains ; they are not so clear of timber as the other plains, but the soil is of the best description, and all kinds of handsome timber about, and plenty of water. We camped here, and next morning we returned to Ulverstone by the slab road. They are concluding the second section of four miles ; it is a very fine road—the slabs are 8 inches thick, laid as closely together as possible, the ends being covered with stones and the top with earth. The more the road is used, the better it is likely to become, I imagine, as the section nearest Ulverstone is the best : the soil has settled nicely on the top of it, making it level and not too hard. Colonel Crawford is most anxious to commence operations at once. I am going to take 200 acres in Castra, though I have 180 here ; if I can't occupy it myself, I know I can easily find a tenant. My present intention is to lay most of the farm I now have, down in grass, and then let it for grazing purposes, and move off to Castra, but of course it will be two or three years before I can hope to do this.

Colonel Crawford expects to be at Castra again next month, or after Christmas, to mark out the allotments, and I shall go down to Gunn's Plains to look after mine. His intention is to lay out the farms from Gunn's Plains to the head of the Ulverstone road by the route we took ; it will be a long job and a difficult one. The best plan for those who do not intend coming here at once, and cannot afford to send Crawford money to clear for them, will be to let their land on clearing leases : this will cost nothing, and when they come they will find part of their land cleared. Those situated near the main road to Ulverstone will have a considerable pull over the others, but then they will have the heaviest land to clear ; those on the plains will be able to breed cattle, which always find a ready sale.

I am truly glad to find you have 1,120 more acres taken up ; this, with the 400 Shaw and I have taken since visiting Castra, and the 640 you and your friend intend taking, will make about 5,300, so we may consider the scheme afloat. I am very glad indeed of this, for I am sure Crawford deserves success in the matter, if any one does, as he has worked hard for his friends, and it must have been anything but satisfactory work, as he has met with so many disappointments. It is impossible to make any certainty as to the best place for the selection of your land, so many things have to be considered, Shaw took 100 acres on Gunn's Plains some time ago and now adds 200 more to it, taking in the small plain at the end. I have taken 200 acres there also, including the plain between Shaw's and Colonel Hulton's. The advantages of Gunn's Plains are the river and the nature of the country, its being easily cleared—the disadvantage being that probably it will be the last place to have a road. I am getting on famously here, my potatoes are all that can be desired. I have fenced in about 140 acres on the sea side of the Port Sorell road which runs through my property ; there is bush-feed on it for cattle, and I have just bought about 26 head, including six or seven good cows, two broken-in bullocks, heifers, and young stock. I have got the lot for £60, and ought to make twenty or thirty shillings a week by the butter, when I get things in order. I trust Mrs. H. is quite well again. Give her my kindest regards, and say she need not fear having to encounter any great difficulties here—housekeeping and such matters go on much more smoothly here than in India, and much cheaper. —Yours, &c.,

A. DUMBLETON.

Extract from a letter from Colonel Crawford, dated New Town, 3rd December 1869.

I carried out my trip much as I proposed—I went by coach to Launceston, thence by steamer to the Mersey, where I picked up Dumbleton, Shaw, and others, and we all proceeded together to Ulverstone. On the 22nd ultimo we turned our heads inland and at once entered the bush, crossed the Gawler about three miles up its course, and proceeded slowly by the tenth foot-track towards Gunn's Plains, scanning the soil and country as we went along as narrowly as we could. At about the eleventh mile after crossing the Gawler, and about a mile within the Castra limits, the track turns abruptly to the right and descends a steep hill into Gunn's Plains. Dumbleton and the others were delighted with the plains ; there is but one fault to be found with them, and that is, that they are not ten times larger.

At night we got a taste of the rough side of bush-life ; heavy rain came on, but as fortunately we had previously pitched our little tents and well crammed them with fern, we rolled ourselves up in our rugs and defied the weather. The rain continued next day till noon ; and it was not till then that we could light a fire to boil a kettle of tea and make a meal. In the afternoon we thoroughly explored the valley ; its length is just six miles with a breadth of available land varying from one-fourth to a mile across. There is a magnificent view at the southern end of the plain from the top of a limestone precipice that rises perpendicularly 250 feet above the Leven ; it will be such a stream for salmon and trout. Next morning we moved out of the valley by the central track going eastward ; this track has been well chosen, and can, at very reasonable cost, be improved into a fair cart road. Above the ghaut and onwards to Dooley's Plains (the large one) the forest is rather heavy, but the soil generally excellent and beautifully watered. Very nice farms may be laid out there, and several will get slices of the plains themselves, which comprise about 400 acres of open grassy land with clumps of small trees scattered about by the hand of nature in a most picturesque fashion. From these plains to the lesser ones on the eastward (also bearing Dooley's name) the road or track is very bad for about four miles, and this seems to form a natural division separating Castra into two distinct portions, east and west. The land is good, first rate, although in parts heavily timbered. Numbers of people here are quite ready to occupy this part of Castra at the termination of the reserve (11th October next), if we do not in the meanwhile take it up for ourselves. Rain again all night, and as next morning it promised a continuance, we thought it best to move down to Ulverstone at once, on reaching which I did not tarry but rode straight on for the Mersey, and was fortunate enough to catch there the little steamer about to start for Launceston, and so I got home again in good time. Yesterday I had an interview with the Treasurer and the Minister for Land and Public Works, and after discussing with them the whole subject of the Castra Settlement, under the light now thrown on it, it was decided—

1st. That as the area originally designated Castra is found to contain only about 42,000, instead of 50,000 acres, sanctioned by Parliament as a temporary reserve for settlers from India, the district northward of Castra lying between the Gawler and the Leven shall be deemed as also forming a portion of it, and so be available for settlement under the terms of Act XXVII of 1867.

2nd. That on my taking up 5,000 acres of land for my friends in Gunn's Plains, or the adjacent portions of Castra, the natural outlet of which must be by a road to be made direct to Ulverstone between the Gawler and the Leven, the ten shillings per acre to be then expended by Government on the making of roads "in or to Castra" shall be so laid out on the construction of a special and direct road, distinct from the slab road now under formation, for the service of the eastern portion of Castra.

3rd. That the whole of the area of Castra shall still remain open for selection by Indian settlers, only until the 11th October next, in conformity with the Act.

Thus we have at last every thing that we could reasonably hope, or wish for, conceded to us. The fancy for settlement in Castra evinces itself most decidedly in connection with Gunn's Plains and vicinity, and I conceive justly so. I propose therefore to commence operations in that quarter. The first thing to be done is to mark out the line of the permanent road from Gunn's Plains to Ulverstone, and until that be performed the various allotments of land cannot be laid down, as their respective frontage will of course depend principally on the route the road may take. This job will be at once put in hand, and by next month's mail I trust to send you good accounts of our progress. £2,500 judiciously laid out ought to do wonders in opening up this country, and as it will yield far more than 5,000 acres of good land (I reckon on 10,000 such being available between the Gawler and Leven), any additional settlers will bring with them the means of further improving and extending the communications to suit their requirements. I am happy to say that, so far as we examined the country, we found the map minutely accurate and reliable in respect to its designation of soil, &c., but it is somewhat doubtful if it may not prove advisable even yet to postpone the issue of the map till we can put in the additional country 'twixt the Gawler and Leven. I don't like such increased delay, but will see to the matter next week. I trust really to forward blank letters of attorney by the very next steamer ; the document has to be altogether re-drafted. In the meantime supporters need not fear to send me their commissions to take up land, and if accompanied with the coin, I'll duly attend thereto.—Yours, &c.,

A. CRAWFORD.

INDIAN ITEMS.

DR. CORBYN, Civil Surgeon of Bareilly, having taken six months' leave, Dr. Tomkins, Superintendent of the Central Prison, will officiate for him.—*Pioneer.*

ON Tuesday last, in the High Court at Madras, on the application of Mr. Norton, Mr. D. Colgan, of the Inner Temple, was enrolled a barrister of the High Court.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. WILKINSON, late 4th European Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as commandant of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Jackson, on furlough.—*Pioneer.*

THE shooting of the Marines of the Galatea, who have returned from musketry practice at the range at Dum-Dum, was very good, the scores made by them being higher than those gained this year by either the 19th or 96th Regiments.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Jan. 27.

HERE is a paragraph from a Madras paper. We do not profess to fathom its meaning :—"The Governor's Breakfast.—A lady not only witnessed but shared in the prog-devouring at a public breakfast yesterday (25th). Hungry beggars! not so much for food, as for place and preferment."

THE Director of Public Instruction has been asked by Mr. Grey to submit his opinion on the question of promoting the education of the children of labourers on tea plantations. His Honor, however, seems of opinion that the first steps in this direction ought to come from the planters.—*Englishman*, Jan. 28.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* considers the Punjab and Delhi Railway the worst managed in India, not so much from the fault of the chief agents and managers as from the inexcusable parsimony exercised with regard to establishments,—a single person, for instance, miserably paid having at small stations to discharge the double duty of station-master and signaller.

Two sad catastrophes occurred at Dum-Dum a few nights ago. A soldier of the 96th Regiment shot at and killed a comrade, and a few hours afterwards a man of the same corps committed suicide. A court of inquiry has been held to investigate the circumstances of each case, and to trace, if possible, the causes which led to such fatal results.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Jan. 27.

MAY *vs.* MAY.—This case was to have come on yesterday for trial in the High Court, in its matrimonial jurisdiction, before Mr. Justice Macpherson, but Mr. Watkins appeared on behalf of the appellant, and applied to the Court for permission to withdraw it, as it had been settled between the parties. The application was granted, and the case withdrawn.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 28.

A EUROPEAN, named William Sturt Ross, who is said to be respectably connected, has been committed by the Magistrate of Benares to the next criminal sessions of the Allahabad High Court, for the theft of a pistol. His defence is that he took the pistol while in a state of intoxication, and, being pressed for money, mortgaged it, intending, as soon as he had funds, to redeem it, and restore it to the owner.

A MURDER, under somewhat strange circumstances is reported from Fyzabad. On the night of the 28th December, one Bujjoo Singh, a sowar of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, left his post and repaired to the house of his mistress in the bazaar. At the dead of night he stabbed the poor woman, and then went and delivered himself up to one of the neighbours. On his trial, he declared he killed her because she sought to prevent him from returning to his duty. He has been sentenced to be hanged.

THE following passengers arrived at Calcutta per French Mail s. s. Godavery, on the 27th January :—

From Marseilles—Mr. Salles.
From Suez—Mr. D. Autonio, Mr. G. Joseph, Mr. D. Francisco
From Aden—Mr. Briant.
From Hongkong—Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock, Miss. Lowder and female servant, Mr. G. Moore, and Mr. Pim.
From Galle—Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Mr. Fitean, and Mr. J. A. Negroponti.
From Pondicherry—Miss Enoul.
From Madras—Mrs. Gordon and 2 children, Miss Bowles, Mr. B. Inoy, Miss Lefevre and child.

AN order of the Government of India reminds districts officers that their travelling allowance is express-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ly intended to cover the expense of carriage of their tents and baggage when marching. They may however charge Government the cost of carrying one office tent, one tent for native establishment, while engaged in official work, and one for the police guard if they are entitled to a guard. If however the Government tents are used for private purposes, the officer is then to pay half the cost of carriage.

H. M.'s 79TH HIGHLANDERS' BALL came off last evening (28th) at Kamptee, and was, as we anticipated, brilliantly successful. The perfection of all the arrangements has fully established the well-earned reputation for hospitality which this distinguished regiment has hitherto maintained, and augurs well for the success of future entertainments. The picturesque costume of the gallant hosts was a novelty which many of the fair guests had for the first time seen in a ball-room, and of course was fully appreciated by them. Dancing was kept up with spirit till a late, or, as some would call it, an early hour.—*Central India Times*, Jan. 29.

THE Government of India have recently been reminded that the Secretary of State's sanction to the appointment of Mr. Chisholm as consulting architect to the Madras Government on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem has not yet been obtained. The delay is accounted for by the fact that the order of the Government of India agreeing to recommend the foregoing charge for approval of the Secretary of State was omitted in the statement of charges requiring his sanction. The omission will now be supplied; and in the meanwhile it has been ordered, in consideration of the very strong recommendation for its grant, that payment of the salary of Rs. 1,200 may proceed, on the understanding that if the Secretary of State disallows the increase, it will be refunded.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," for February, will be ready to-day at noon.

THE MORNING GUN will be fired at 5 A.M. daily until further orders.

MR. JOHN MACFARLANE, solicitor, has been admitted as a vakil of the High Court.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR will be closed at the General Post Office, per Butel Gunja Padaruth, to-day, at 9 A.M.

WE hear that Col. M. Kennedy, R.E., Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, proceeds to England on short leave in March next.

ACCORDING to the *Lak Mitra*, the Director of Public Instruction intends to establish a commercial class in connection with the Elphinstone College.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH FRIGATE.—The Spanish frigate of war, the Berenguela, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday last week, left yesterday morning for Manilla.

WE have to corroborate the statement of the *Indu Prakash* that Miss Mary Carpenter intends to open a female training school in Surat after the model of the one already established at Ahmedabad.—*Guzarat Mitra.*

THE ROTHSCHILD OF KETTY.—Our Ketty correspondent, writing to us on the 21st instant, states that Sett Fottun Mull Oudul Mull, commonly known as the Rothschild of that place, died on the 18th idem.—*Sindian*, Jan. 26.

Two of the University graduates, Messrs. Ambalall Sakurlal and Gunesham Nilkant, LL.B., applied on Thursday last to the Hon'ble Justices Warden and Melvill to grant them sunuds to practice as vakils on the appellate side of the High Court. The application was granted.

THE Superintendent of the Sailor's Home desires to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a cheque on the Oriental Bank for Rs. 100 and packet of "Sundays at Home," from G. Battye, Esq., and will be glad to forward copies of the annual reports of the institution from 1837 to 1869, on being favoured with an address.

LECTURE BY DR. WILSON.—We would remind our readers that the Rev. Dr. Wilson will deliver the first of the course of lectures in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution this evening in the Town Hall. It is to be "A Second Lecture on the Marathi Country, its tribes and castes," and the address will commence at half past eight o'clock.

ERRATUM.—Those who read the report of the Masonic farewell to Dr. Barton, published in yesterday's *Gazette*, especially those who know anything of Masonic Lodges, must have been surprised to see appended the following paragraph: "Some Parsee ladies were present as spectators, and to an English lady who conversed with them in Hindustanee, expressed themselves as much gratified at being numbered among the guests." The appearance of the above at the end of that report arose from a stupid mistake in our printing office, and may have caused some little annoyance to the members of the craft, whose rules do not, we believe, give them the benefit of the society of the fair sex at their banquets. For the mistake we must apologise, and we may add that the sentence quoted above should have been added to a paragraph about a very pleasant Masonic ball, that given on Friday evening by the Lodge Emulation.

MISS MARY CARPENTER visited the Nagpore Central Jail on Saturday last, and expressed the greatest satisfaction with all she saw. She was, we understand, more especially struck with raised sleeping berths for the prisoners, and she also seemed much surprised and gratified to find that the *female* prisoners were taught to sew, knit, &c. &c., instead of, as at other places, being made to perform menial duties, such as grinding wheat, &c. We are gratified to learn that she declared the Nagpore Jail to be the best managed one she has as yet seen in India. On Monday, this lady visited the Mission Schools, and on Tuesday the "Bishop's Schools," and was very much pleased with both institutions. The commendation of one, who has had such long and varied experience in matters educational, as Miss Carpenter has had, is worth having; and our school teachers should feel all the more proud in having deserved it.—*Central India Times*, Jan. 29.

THEFT FROM THE HON'BLE MR. BELLASIS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo named Kisson Nursoo, a driver in the employ of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found in possession of a pocket-book containing five currency notes for Rs. 90 and seventeen postage stamps, and one almanac, the property of the Hon'ble A. F. Bellasis, which was reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appeared that on the 23rd ult. Mr. Bellasis arrived at the Byculla station from Nagpore, and got into a shigram from the Adelphi Hotel, of which the accused was driver. Mr. Bellasis had in his company Colonel Miles, whom he dropped at the Adelphi Hotel, and drove on to the Byculla Club, where he went straight to his room. About five o'clock that afternoon he missed his pocket book and reported the circumstance to the police. In a day or two afterwards the prisoner was arrested on the above charge.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LARGE numbers of people again visited the Great Eastern yesterday. The Bates Family having finished the coaling of the s. s. Chiltern, went alongside the Great Eastern on Sunday, so that she is now being coaled from three vessels.

We may here mention that the digging of the trench for the cable from the landing place in Back Bay to the office of the company at the corner of Ash Lane was commenced last night.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 24th, 26th, and 27th January.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th and 27th Jan.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th January.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 26th and 27th Jan.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 30th to 8 P.M. of the 31st January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 53	0 8
" Calcutta	5 49	0 24
" Madras	One message in 7 24	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.
Satabuthany Saite, from Avanashy Belgaum.
Lewis, manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Nursoo, Sudder Bazzar, from Nagpore.
Messond Bey, from Bussorah.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE EAST INDIA BANK.

IN accordance with the remarks in the High Court on the last calling of the petitions by Messrs. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia and Lulloobhoy Ghellabhoy, praying for the removal of Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghardee and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey from their positions as liquidators of the East India Bank, that matter was mentioned before Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday. It was stated, however, that the matter had been settled, and the petitions were accordingly withdrawn. The liquidation will therefore proceed as formerly.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
Eve of Purification, Tuesday, February 1st, 1870.

5-30 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 247, (O Sion, open wide thy gates), 249 (The God whom earth, and sea, and sky) and 141 (Blest are the pure in heart.)

Purification of Saint Mary the Virgin, Wednesday, February 2nd.

7-30 A.M.—Choral celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 247 (O Sion, open wide thy gates) and 249 (The God whom earth, and sea, and sky.)

THE S. S. BRAZILIAN.

THIS fine large vessel, commanded by Captain Green, and belonging to the Liverpool Merchants' Trading Company, will sail from Bombay to-day, for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a valuable cargo, consisting of no less than thirty thousand and eighty-seven bales of cotton, two hundred and sixty-one bales of wool, and sixty-three and a half cwt. of ivory. Any one who has seen the Brazilian will have remarked her fitness for the navigation of the Canal. It is her length, not her depth, that gives her her enormous capacity. By the time she reaches Suez she will have about exhausted her stock of coal, and her draught will thus be reduced by two feet or more before she enters the Canal. A fresh supply of coal will be taken in at Port Said.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28th January.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2964, dated 27th November 1869—Submitting, for sanction, with his own remarks, a correspondence relative to the settlement proposed for the Larkhana talooka of the Shikarpoor collectorate.

Further memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 3073, dated 8th December 1869—Forwarding, for approval, copy of a letter addressed by him to the Collector of Shikarpoor, conveying his sanction to the immediate introduction of the proposed rates in anticipation of Government approval.

RESOLUTION.—Government entirely concur with the views expressed by the Commissioner in Sind; and are pleased to confirm the sanction accorded by him for the introduction of the new settlement rates for the Larkhana talooka in the Shikarpoor collectorate.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship NORVAL, Captain Taylor, arrived on the 30th instant from the Clyde with a cargo of coal.

THE ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, Captain Campbell, arrived on the 30th instant from Glasgow with a general cargo.

THE ship HANNAH LAW, Captain Dawson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE barque EENA, Captain Brunwell, arrived on the 30th instant from Bangkok with a cargo of rice and silk.

THE barque MARY ALEXANDRINE, Captain Billy, arrived yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of rice.

THE ship T. B. ORD, Captain Walker, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coal.

THE ship SUMMER CLOUD, Captain Watson, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE s.s. KURRACHEE, Captain Cottier, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers: Master W. R. Cumming and three Misses Cumming, Mr. Morgan, R.E., Mr. Jefferies, two European constables, and twenty-two deck passengers.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—31ST JAN.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

RAMCHUND HEMA VS. RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE AND JAMSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

MR. JEHANGHIER MERWANJEE, pleader, appeared for the defendants; one of the defendants in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 593-12, being money lent and advanced to defendants by plaintiff, as per Guzeerathi receipts dated 20th February 1868. The claim was admitted, and the Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and costs. On the application of the defendants' advocate, the sum was ordered to be paid by instalments of Rs. 50 per month.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

BHOYRAJ KESSOWJEE VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE action was to recover Rs. 173-14-6, value of six packages of soft sugar delivered to defendants at Bombay to be carried by rail to Ahmedabad. It appeared that as five of the packages were damaged by rain-water, the plaintiff refused to take delivery of them; and the sixth was lost by the negligence of the company. The Court considered that the plaintiff could not maintain the action in its present shape. He had a simple course before him, and that was, to have taken delivery of the packages and then to have sold them by auction. An action for damages or difference would then have been maintained, but as it was, the judge nonsuited the plaintiff.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31ST JANUARY.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing five pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 48, belonging to Jacob Jamal. He was convicted, and being an old offender, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Three Hindoos were charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, and were sentenced to hard labour for six weeks.—A Mahomedan lad, aged about twelve years, was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton, and was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—31ST JANUARY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—A coachman was fined fifteen rupees, for driving a shigram at the Breach Candy Road in a rash and negligent manner.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A Hindoo was charged with obtaining by false pretences a cloth coat, valued Rs. 15, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

THEFTS.—A Hindoo woman was sent to jail for six months for stealing Rs. 48 in cash belonging to another woman.—A Hindoo labourer was charged with stealing Rs. 25 in cash from a native woman, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

A CARNIVAL AT PONDICHERRY.

THE Carnival, such as it is, has begun at Pondicherry, and if the procession of masks consisting of knights and ladies, monks and pages, sailors, babies, devils and sweeps, which paraded the streets on a recent Sunday mounted on horses and tats, and riding in barouches, shigrams and perambulators was meant for a burlesque, it succeeded admirably. In the evening the maskers assembled at the Band Stand and had an *al fresco* fancy ball with the music of the sepoy regiment and greatly to the delight of the lieges there assembled. While the indigenous portion of the community has been thus disporting itself, the queens of society have not entirely been forgotten. For them there was provided private theatricals, followed by a dance and supper given by the Treasurer M. Dupray. These are said to have been "*un succès parfait*," but falling on a Sunday your Protestant correspondent was at family prayers. As yet there has been no ball nor entertainment at Government House this year, but doubtless "there is a good time coming." Should the Governor give a dance, the appointment of a master of the ceremonies may be suggested. The duties which are usually performed by an aide-de-camp are here left unfinished, and consequently strangers arriving from Cuddalore or elsewhere can with difficulty find partners. The Governor's Private Secretary *might* perform the work, but doesn't.—*Madras Mail.*

THE INSOLVENCY OF NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTTABHOY.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH.

THE hearing of the petition in insolvency of Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy was commenced before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs on Thursday. The acting Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and Mr. Green appeared for the insolvent in support of the petition; Messrs. Marriott and McCulloch for Heeralall Hurgovindass; Mr. Ferguson on behalf of Mr. Michael Roonan, liquidator of the Central Indian Financial Association; and Messrs. McCulloch and Branson for Dorabjee Nanabhoy.

Mr. Ferguson called Pestonjee Aspandiarjee as a witness.

The acting Advocate General remarked that Perozbaee had been called that day, and he understood she was to be examined first.

Mr. Ferguson said he intended to call Perozbaee next.

The Commissioner, in reply to the Advocate General, said that if the opposing counsel would not call Perozbaee first, he could not force them to do so.

The Advocate General then took the opportunity of asking that that lady's evidence should be heard in chambers rather than in Court. Sir Charles Sergeant had some time ago examined a Mahomedan lady in his chambers, and as Perozbaee was a lady of rank and it would be against her feelings to appear in Court, he asked that she should be examined in chambers.

The Commissioner said that he was not aware it had been the practice to examine Parsee ladies in chambers, and he should not care to institute an inconvenient practice. Pestonjee Aspandiarjee would be examined in the meantime.

Pestonjee Aspandiarjee Mody was then called. He had, he said, been general manager under insolvent's father. He entered his service in 1839, at a salary of Rs. 15 a month with 2 per cent. as brokerage, and was presented with many things by his master. At the death of the insolvent's father in 1851, witness got a present of Rs. 100 from Perozbaee and his salary was increased to Rs. 60. He was not in poverty, because his master and mistress were so very kind to him that he got many presents from time to time. His present salary from Perozbaee was Rs. 60 a month and 2 per cent. of brokerage. He recollected the suit by Perozbaee to recover Rs. 1,46,000 from her son. Witness was at the time in the employ of both Perozbaee and insolvent—the latter paid him his wages. The mortgage of Rs. 50,000 on the property was executed to him by Perozbaee. He borrowed part of that Rs. 38,000 from Crustnajee Rungjee and Co. at interest on the security of ornaments, jewels and a promissory note. He had recovered the jewels from the Marwaree and had delivered them to the person from whom he got them; some of them were Perozbaee's, but he declined to say in whose name the note was.

Mr. Marriott said there was no disgrace in a person holding a promissory note for Rs. 5,000, and he would ask who it was. Some check was required on this man's evidence;—he was a most hostile witness.

Witness said he managed a good deal of business, and had many transactions—was he to tell the names of all the persons?

The Commissioner said that he thought this was a question the witness might refuse to answer. He might have got the money on his own responsibility and did not care to tell the source.

Mr. Marriott then asked where the witness got the money to pay the Marwarees, and on his refusing to answer, asked his lordship to make him answer, for there could not be a more proper question.

Witness said he had kept a cash book which would show where he got the money, but he refused to show the entries.

Mr. Marriott asked the witness to turn to his books and show where he got the money. His Lordship would observe, he remarked, that this witness was eminently hostile to the case for the creditors; but he admitted he had been a servant of both the insolvent and his mother, and the question was an exceedingly proper one for an answer.

The Commissioner asked witness whether he had got any of the money to pay the Marwarees from Perozbaee.

Witness said he used to have an account with Perozbaee and receive money from her as well as from other people, but got none from her in this case; he borrowed the money for this loan in his own name, and did not mention the name of Perozbaee to the lender. He gave further evidence as to the receipt of the rents, and said he had got some loans for Perozbaee.

Witness was then examined by Mr. Branson as to a number of entries of his books. He had had, he said, a property at Poona, and borrowed Rs. 20 on one occasion from insolvent as entered in his books.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Green to show that he had funds of his own, and as to Manockjee's joining in business. He said Manockjee persuaded insolvent to go into trade. Manockjee knew nothing about business, save how to pay money and sign cheques. In June 1865 a dispute arose from the fact of insolvent not knowing about business and Manockjee doing it all, and entering the losses against insolvent and giving the profits to himself. Manockjee was charged with that. After the dispute he had heard Manockjee say Perozbaee had a share in the firm with insolvent and him. Manockjee had never allowed him to see the books, but on looking at the insolvent's accounts in the end of 1866, and showing that to Mr. Prentis, they were of opinion Nowrojee would be able to pay all the creditors of himself and firm in full. Several of his properties were given over for his debts. There was a sum due to the Financial Association of India and China. That was covered by two Back Bay shares; when these were sold, there was a deficiency, but Mr. Prentis paid Rs. 1,00,000 on account of it. Heeralall bought the claim for the deficiency, and in the suit Heeralall said Manockjee Ruttonjee Jeela's mother-in-law had purchased the debt and he had a small share of it.

Mr. Green asked whether Heeralall had got Rs. 10,000?

Mr. Ferguson did not see how on earth witness could know that.

Witness in reply said he (witness) paid in Rs. 10,000 during that suit. He had heard from outsiders what Heeralall gave for the claim; he did not recollect if Heeralall stated the sum in his evidence. He recollected of two Back Bay shares which were said to be lost. Manockjee said he had lost them. Manockjee had sent these shares with others to the Imperial Banking and Trading Company, and wrote a letter saying these shares were—

The Commissioner here interrupted saying that they could not have that. Witness was asked a simple question and he was making a long statement.

Mr. Ferguson said if this question of Manockjee losing two shares was to be gone into, he would recall that witness. His learned friend was pursuing a most unusual course in asking questions on a subject about which he had not put a question to Manockjee. If anything came out of this, he would have to recall Manockjee.

The Commissioner—I don't see what bearing this has on the case.

Witness, on further examination, said he managed Perozbaee's affairs after her husband's death. She had a considerable landed property purchased after the death of her husband, and she had cash—as to the latter he did not know whether she had it previous to her husband's death.

Re-examined by Mr. Ferguson—He discovered for the first time that Perozbaee had property about a year after her husband's death. She had about Rs. 75,000 he did not know how she got that; why should he—she was living with her husband who could give her anything he chose. It was all false to say her people were poor; they had rich property at Surat and Mhow and were very good people (laughter). Her father was dead, and her brothers and sisters went back and forward to her house, but were not dependent on her bounty. It was not true that the only property they had at Surat was sold lately for Rs. 500: and it was false to say the property at Dhobie Talao belonged to insolvent and stood in his (witness') name. Insolvent was ignorant of business when he entered the firm; he had been enjoying himself with carriages and horses. He did not know insolvent was in business with Mr. Brookes, but he paid Rs. 4,000 to learn business and sat in his office—he (witness) did not know what he did, he was not going after insolvent.

The Commissioner remarked, in reply to Mr. Ferguson, that the effect of the witness's statement was that he did not know what insolvent did, but he knew he understood enough of business—to sign and pay cheques, and he (his lordship) thought the facts of the case would show that to be true. Witness then deposed that he was not in the firm, but knew that there was a dispute. Perozbaee accused Manockjee of taking money from insolvent.

Mr. Ferguson—Perozbaee is a sharp, clever woman, is she not?

Witness—According to the capacities you can expect in a woman (laughter.)

Mr. Ferguson—You think she is a fair specimen for a woman?

The Commissioner remarked that he would note this complimentary opinion of the fair sex—"She is as sharp as a woman can be expected to be"—that was the way he had taken the answer.

Witness in further examination adhered to his statement as to the cause of the dispute: if the books of Manockjee were produced, he would, he said, be able to show he made the firm responsible for all the losing transactions and took all the profitable ones to himself.

Mr. Ferguson remarked that the books were in the hands of the official assignee, and asked whether witness could show that Manockjee had done as he said.

The Commissioner remarked that the witness did not say Manockjee had done so, only that he was charged with having done so.

Mr. Ferguson said he wanted to show that witness was not there at the time of the dispute.

Witness, in reply to a repetition of Mr. Ferguson's question, said that if Manockjee's books were produced, he could show he had done as alleged. That did not appear in the insolvent's books, but 20 or 25 lakhs had been squandered away, and Manockjee had not given any account of that money. He could not say the amount of insolvent's debts in 1866; he had never seen his books but knew the amount of claims sent in reply to a public notice, and knew that Mr. Prentis used to say that insolvent after paying all the creditors would have two or three lakhs left over. He did not know the amount of liabilities at that time or the amount contracted since then. Did not know that insolvent compromised certain debts in 1866 for four annas per rupee. He (witness) did not go to Merwanjee Framjee Panday and the Bhattia Financial Association and ask them to compromise for four annas per rupee. The whole management was given to Mr. Brice: he had the money, and witness did not know what he did with it. He had heard these claims were settled, but did not know how they had been arranged.

Mr. Ferguson then asked whether witness had paid Perozbaee Rs. 30,000. This he said, in reply to the Commissioner, was a new matter that he had just heard of, but it was very important because were the receipt produced it would give important evidence as to Perozbaee being a partner in the firm.

Mr. Green remarked that that point had been decided by Mr. Pigot in the arbitration.

The Commissioner observed that all he had to decide was, whether the insolvent had given in proper accounts and was entitled to the benefit of the act.

Mr. Ferguson—It will decide the official assignee whether to take steps or not.

The Commissioner—Let the official assignee do what seemeth right in his own eyes.

Mr. Ferguson—He will be guided by your lordship's opinion.

The Commissioner said it was not for him to decide the official assignee's course. Suppose it was all decided, he (the Commissioner) could only say whether the apparent partnership created a doubt as to the bona fides of the mortgage transactions and then whether the insolvent was entitled to the benefit of the act. It seemed to him that all decisions in this Court, short of the actual determination as to the petition were worth nothing, not even the breath of the judge, for the parties could take steps in another Court. He thought that as they had been at this case for two or three days and this new matter came up only now, for the first time, it could not be gone into.

The witness then produced several entries, showed that he had received 2 per cent of commission, a question on which he had been severely examined. This concluded the evidence of this witness, and as Perozbaee had been in waiting all day and was not now in a state to be examined, and her evidence could not be finished that night, another witness was called.

Dundeera Jairam, mehta of Crustnajee Rungjee and Co., was next examined by Mr. Ferguson. The firm he said dealt in ornaments, jewels and money. There were several entries on Pestonjee Aspandiarjee's account in their books, one of them on 8th October 1868; there was an entry of a loan to Pestonjee Aspandiarjee Mody of Rs. 38,000. There were two accounts for the same year in Pestonjee's name, and the reason was that the rates of interest were different; but so far as he could see from the index, there was no other man with two accounts in his name. The Rs. 38,000 never were written in their books in the name of Perozbaee. On 7th Oct. 1868 there was an entry of Rs. 30,000 paid to Pestonjee on account of which 25 gold, 11 silver ornaments, 4 bangles and 1 necklace of brilliant diamonds, and a promissory note had been mortgaged. He did not recollect in whose name the note stood. The firm lent Rs. 20,000 on 10th January 1870, not to Pestonjee but to Perozbaee, the insolvent's mother. That was lent on the security of ornaments; he knew not whether they were the same as for the loan of Rs. 30,000. On 13th August 1866 there was an entry of a loan by his firm of Rs. 21,550 in the account of Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy, for which diamond and other ornaments were mortgaged. These ornaments were redeemed by the insolvent in July 1867. When the Rs. 38,000 was borrowed, Perozbaee's name was not mentioned, but he said he was to purchase a house and required money.

By Mr. Green—He was positive that about Rs. 20,000 was granted on the 10th January 1870 to Perozbaee. The ornaments lodged on 13th August 1866 were he believed Perozbaee's, for on that occasion he went to her house and she was ill, and said she could not sign the paper, he had better take Nowrojee's signature. The money was delivered to her and she caused the ornaments to be delivered to them. They wanted to put the loan in her name, but as she could not sign the paper it was put in the name of insolvent.

At the close of this witness's examination the hearing was adjourned till the following morning.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 28TH.

ON the Court resuming this morning,

Perozbaee, mother of the insolvent, was called and examined by Mr. Ferguson. She deposed that after her husband's death she had been his sole executrix for some years. She did not bring any money with her when she was married, but she had afterwards Rs. 75,000 on her own account. She had got that from her husband. In 1867 insolvent made a deed of gift to her of some property in Chimnajee Street. The deed was prepared by Mr. Keir, solicitor. She did not know whether mention had been made to him of any Guzeratee deed being in existence. After her husband's death she might have engaged a solicitor in cases of necessity. The Guzeratee deed was executed by her son about the time of his taking probate. That deed and the one drawn by Mr. Keir comprised the same property. Insolvent had received one lakh from her. She did not think in 1865 that her son would thus spoil his property, and so she thought the Guzeratee deed enough; but afterwards she thought it would be better to get an English deed. He always lived with her; how could he spend money before he became of age? She had not to pay much money for him before he became of age, and did not know he spent much. She was told he had been trading previously. She never went into any share speculations with him or at all. On 23rd July 1868 she lent him Rs. 35,000. He was then in great difficulties. The money was repaid; she knew not where he got the money. She knew he mortgaged property to Aspandiarjee on 7th October 1868, but knew not how much insolvent got upon it, nor where Aspandiarjee got the money. She knew the firm of Christnajee Rungjee, and had borrowed money there when she stood in need of it. She had lent ornaments to Aspandiarjee at different times, but did not remember whether she did so at the time of this mortgage. Immediately after this mortgage she received payment of Rs. 35,000 and 15,000 for giving up her right to the houses she gave up to insolvent. She had filed a suit to recover Rs. 1,46,035 from insolvent. That suit was managed by Aspandiarjee; she did not pay him wages at that time. She never had transactions in shares with the firm of her son and Manockjee; the latter never said to her that she had. The quarrel with Manockjee arose from her suing him for money he had borrowed from her and never repaid—Rs. 20,000 for himself and Rs. 30,000 for Daividass. She did not remember an agreement to refer the matter to Mr. Jehangeer, nor did she recollect signing a release, but the signature on that produced was hers. In 1866 insolvent's wife, Jevabaee, gave all her jewels to insolvent, and she (witness) bought them. Mr. Brice came to her house on account of certain dealings, and said the proper price could be obtained in the market, and that she should buy these jewels. She bought them; she claimed money from insolvent and deducted the sum the jewels were valued at from her claim. After giving an account similar to that of the previous witness of the loan of Rs. 21,550, she said she did not borrow Rs. 20,000 this month, nor had Aspandiarjee, to her knowledge, done so. The property in Chimnajee Street had been put up to auction this month, but she had not received money for the sale.

Cross-examined by Mr. Green—In business matters she used to consult Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee. She got the rents of the property immediately after the deed of gift in Guzeratee; she also got the furniture. The shares stood in her name as her husband's executrix; Mr. Brice took them from her to pay insolvent's debts, and had given her no account. She lent her son Rs. 35,000 on 23rd July 1868, and remembered borrowing Rs. 35,000 from Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, which was doubtless to pay her son's debts. She believed that within the last ten or twelve days about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000 had been got from Crustnajee Rungjee and Co. That was not to pay for any of the property sold a short time ago. Some of it had gone for her house expenses.

By the Commissioner—When her son was in difficulties and when pressed by her creditors, she said that if insolvent gave Rs. 15,000 and the amount she had advanced by mortgaging those properties, she would re-convey the property. She thought she had done a kind act to her son in giving back the property.

Mr. Roonan, liquidator of the Central India Financial Association, was next called, and he deposed that the insolvent did not on 28th or 29th March 1867, or at any time pay the Rs. 3,400 which he alleged he had paid, nor did any one do so on his behalf. On cross-examination by the Advocate General, this witness was shown a letter from Dr. Dallas, and said he believed what was therein, though he knew nothing about it seeing that it was probable Mr. Acland offered Rs. 16,000 for insolvent. On 29th March 1867 Rs. 20,000 was paid through Messrs. Dallas and Co., who had received that from Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, who got it from insolvent, and, for all witness knew, the Rs. 3,400 might be included in that.

After the examination of other witnesses as to small points and the production of several papers, the Court adjourned till Monday.

FIFTH DAY: MONDAY.

The hearing was resumed this morning and,

Mr. A. C. Brice was called by Mr. Ferguson. On being sworn he produced a receipt given to his father by insolvent for balance of account, dated 14th may 1867. He produced also a press copy of account of a sale of B. B. & C. I. Railway shares, but could not say of his own knowledge whether the account produced therewith belonged to the receipt. He believed the estate of Brice & Co. was likely to pay about 11 per cent.

By the Advocate General—We know that Messrs Brice & Co. will pay as you say about 11 per cent., but is your father solvent, so far as his own personal private estate is concerned?—A. I am not able to say.

Q. When did your father leave Bombay last?—A. On 1st August.

Q. He left rather hastily?—A. No.

Q. Did he take his passage on board ship?—A. I cannot answer that.

Q. Don't you believe he did?—A. He took it in Bombay.

Q. At the office in Bombay? Do you know anything about it?—A. I don't know.

Q. Up to the time of his leaving Bombay he had been busying himself about the insolvent's affairs, had he not?—A. Yes.

Q. When he left, he left you in charge to carry out his views with regard to the insolvent's business, did he not?—A. No.

Q. He gave you no instructions as to the insolvent's affairs?—A. Never.

Q. Well, is that (showing a letter) your father's handwriting?—A. It is.

Q. Will you read the last paragraph of that letter?—Witness (reading)—"If you should desire the matter so arranged, my son is instructed how to carry out the affairs."

Q. Are you the son referred to?—A. Yes, I am.

Q. Were you instructed by your father with reference to the insolvent's affairs?—A. No.

Q. Your father received a good deal of money for the assistance he gave the insolvent from time to time in settling his matters of business, did he not?—A. I am sure I don't know.

Q. Do you mean to say you don't know? Is that (showing a paper) in your father's handwriting?—A. Yes.

The Advocate General here read the following receipt:—"Received of Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy, Esq., through Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, the sum of rupees five thousand (Rs. 5,000) in acknowledgment of my gratuitous services already rendered him in his present difficulties, and on my promise to continue those services till he shall be extricated therefrom—A. C. Brice. Bombay, November 27th, 1866." Now, said the Advocate General, there is Rs. 5,000. Has not your father received other considerable sums either from insolvent, or his mother, or his solicitors, Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop, for their client for his gratuitous services in this matter?—A. I don't know that he received other sums.

Q. Do you know that he received commission on the settlements he made?—A. I don't know.

Q. Your father left in your charge a number of papers of the insolvent which have been produced by his creditors?—A. Yes.

Q. Had you been previously in communication with his creditors, or how did they come to know that you had these papers in your possession? Were you in communication with them, or how did they guess it? Did you produce these to the creditors before the enquiry in this Court?—A. Yes.

Q. You produced them to the creditors?—A. Yes.

Q. Now, as these papers belonged to insolvent, why did you not produce them to the Official Assignee as soon as you knew he was applying for the benefit of the Insolvency Act?—A. I was not aware at all that they belonged to the insolvent but to my father.

Q. As agent of Nowrojee?—A. Yes.

Q. But these were Nowrojee's property, were they not; and did you not consider it your duty to hand them over to the Official Assignee?—A. They belonged to my father.

Q. Did you inform Nowrojee you had these papers?—A. No.

Q. Did you show them to the opposing creditors?—A. They knew I had them.

Q. Did you show these papers to them?—A. Yes.

The Commissioner—Yes; he said he had.

The receipt for the Rs. 5,000 was here put in, and that closed the case for the opposing creditors.

Insolvent was then recalled and examined by the Advocate General. He deposed—Before I came of age I had not engaged in trade, but then I entered into partnership with Manockjee Jeela. He was my father's sister's son, and I had been brought up with him on terms of the greatest intimacy and friendship. He was partner with Sorabjee Burjorjee at that time, and had previously been clerk to Messrs. Brice & Co. Our partnership had transactions with Brice & Co. I found the whole funds for the partnership. It is not true, so far as I know, that Manockjee put in Rs. 25,000 to the capital of the firm. I took no active part in the business. I attended the office sometimes at eleven in the morning, sometimes at four in the afternoon; there was no particular duty assigned to me.

The Advocate General—I suppose you were the ornamental member of the firm.

Insolvent—Just so.

The Commissioner—And useful too, so far as money went.

Insolvent, on further cross-examination, said that on the failure of the firm some of the books came into his possession and remained with the mehta of the firm. He had since given all to the Official Assignee; had not destroyed or kept any back. It was before the payment to him of the purchase money of the property taken by Government for the Back Bay works that the draft petition to this Court was prepared. In November 1866 he received 11½ lakhs from Government, and the whole of that was paid over on behalf of his creditors to his trustees under the deed of 13th June 1866. He thought he was clear with his creditors then. He executed a Guzeratee deed of gift to his mother; was not aware that he was advised that that was inoperative under the Registration Act.

The Advocate General—You have referred to Mr. Brice as giving you assistance. For how long was he in the habit of assisting you?—A. From July 1865 till he left Bombay.

Q. Did you repose great confidence in Mr. Brice?—A. Yes. I had great confidence in him.

Q. Had you many transactions with Mr. Brice personally as well as with his firm?—A. Yes; I had many.

Q. And is he largely indebted to you on both accounts, personally and for his firm?—A. Yes.

The Advocate General then put several questions to the insolvent in explanation of the suit by Heeralall and of the payment to the Central India Financial, and then put in a copy of the accounts of the payment of the 11½ lakhs by the trustees. Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop were, he said, ready to go over the account with the Official Assignee if desired. It was now three years since the transaction closed, and he apprehended it would not be questioned that Messrs. Prentis and Rodgie had discharged their trust according to their duty in the matter. Amongst a number of other letters the Advocate General put in a letter which insolvent had received on 18th June 1868 from J. Sequeira, manager to the trustees of Atmaram Madhowjee, saying—

"Dear Sir,—Manockjee Ruttonjee Jeela is indebted to this estate in the sum of Rs. 2,21,895 as specified below, on account of losses incurred in connection with brokerage business of Messrs. A. C. Brice & Co., and in transactions in shares; and as the trustees understand that you were his partner in both these transactions, they desire me to request you to forthwith arrange for the payment of the amount above referred to.

"One-fourth of amount lost in the brokerage business of Messrs. Brice & Co. Rs.	1,13,170
Share transactions	1,08,725
"	2,21,895"

Another letter which was put in, dated 9th February 1869, stated that the claim against insolvent for Rs. 2,21,895 had been sold to Mr. M. B. Cohen, and a subsequent letter stated that it had been purchased by Dorabjee Nanabhoy, one of the present opposing creditors.

The Advocate General then asked insolvent whether he was concerned at all in the business of Manockjee Ruttonjee Jeela as broker for Brice & Co.—A. I don't know. Manockjee was my partner; he was the broker of Brice & Co.

Q. Were you a partner in that part of the business?—A. I don't know. He was the broker for Brice and Co., but I cannot tell you whether I was a partner in the brokerage business or not.

Insolvent was then re-examined by Mr. Marriott as to the trust deed, but he replied that he had no proper recollection of Messrs. Rodgie and Prentis giving him an account of that trust—he did not deny that he had got an account. He had, he repeated in reply to further questions, no proper recollection—he had told that sixteen times already.

Mr. Marriott said that was not a proper manner for a person in the box to answer. The deed set forth that the trustees had accounted to insolvent for all the payments, and he had to ask in what manner the trustees did account?

Insolvent—In what manner?—A. They had paid to the various creditors.

Mr. Marriott—Where is the account then?

Insolvent—That I can't say.

The Commissioner—Do you remember ever having received an account?—A. No.

The Commissioner—Do you consider yourself as having the ordinary intellect, or am I to look on you as a person without the intellect which a man ordinarily has? Here you execute a deed in which you say these trustees have accounted for all these payments, then you tell the learned counsel that you don't know whether the trustees gave an account or not?

Insolvent—I don't think I have received an account. I was on good terms with Mr. Prentis.

The Commissioner—I do not say you were not on good terms; nobody means to say you were not. Am I to take down as evidence that they have accounted to you, when they have not?—A. They have accounted, and so the release says.

The Commissioner—But after your evidence I don't know that I can believe that you ever executed the release even. I never heard such an extraordinary story as you are now telling. You sign a release saying they have accounted, and now, when asked if they have done so, you say you don't know—it's utter nonsense.

The Advocate General said he would put Mr. Prentis in the box, and he would explain these matters and the accounts.

Mr. Ferguson briefly cross-examined the insolvent and then

Mr. Prentis was called—He deposed that he and Mr. Rodgie acted as trustees under the trust deed. They received the Rs. 11,25,000 from Government. That money was employed in settlement of the claims of the creditors mentioned in the deed, and the trustees had received a release. He produced a draft statement, and believed it was correct. No money was paid to Perozbaee under that deed, and he produced a letter of 9th November 1866 diverting the Rs. 75,000 from Perozbaee to the Royal Bank of India and the Central India Financial Association, and the balance to insolvent's estate.

This closed the case and Mr. Ferguson then addressed the Court and Mr. Marriott followed. The Court then adjourned in time for the meeting in the Town Hall. The Advocate General will address the Court on behalf of the insolvent this (Tuesday) morning.

AN outrage of a novel description is reported from Ireland as having occurred in the county of Kilkenny, where the gentry have hitherto borne the reputation of being pre-eminently sociable and friendly, both with each other and with their tenantry. Something like civil war is now raging in the county, the hounds are poisoned, and the foxes slain in cold blood. At one time hounds were hunted by Mr. Bryan, of Jenkinstown, a Roman Catholic gentleman, who is now one of the members for the county. The present master of the hounds is Mr. Henry Meredyth, of Morelands, a Protestant gentleman, who was extremely popular among all classes. A dispute between these two gentlemen upon some minor point totally unconnected with the hunt unfortunately ripened into a serious quarrel, when as a matter of course the county was divided into opposite factions. But as the only public mode of evincing partisanship presented itself in the support given to the master of the hounds, the war was transferred to the kennels. The people espouse the cause of Mr. Byran, and, proceeding to extremities, have, it is reported, poisoned the hounds, killed the foxes, and stopped the hunting for the season.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE LATE LUNAR ECLIPSE.

IN the recent eclipse of the moon, all who observed it noticed that, even when most deeply immersed in the earth's shadow, the moon did not disappear, but was all the time distinctly visible, having a dull red, or coppery colour. During the totality of the eclipse, the light and dark places on the face of the moon could be almost as well made out as on an ordinary dull moonlight night. Many have asked whence the moon obtained its light in its eclipse. Kepler has shown that the phenomenon is occasioned by the refraction of the earth's atmosphere, which has the effect of turning the course of the solar rays passing through it, causing them to fall upon the moon even when the earth is actually interposed between them and the sun. The deep red colour of the moon's surface, then, arose from the absorption of the blue rays of light in passing through the terrestrial atmosphere, in the same way as the western sky is frequently seen to assume a ruddy hue, when illuminated in the evening by the solar rays. On account of the variable meteorological condition of our atmosphere, the quantity of light actually transmitted is liable to fluctuate considerably, and hence arises a corresponding variation in the appearance presented by the moon's surface during her immersion in the earth's shadow. If the portion of the atmosphere through which the solar rays have to pass is everywhere much saturated with vapour, the red rays will be almost totally absorbed, as well as the blue, and the illumination will be too feeble to render her surface visible. If, on the other hand, the region of the atmosphere through which the solar rays pass be everywhere very transparent, the red rays will be transmitted to the moon in great abundance, and its surface will consequently be highly illuminated. Such was the case in the recent eclipse.—*Deccan Herald.*

"DEBTS OF HONOUR."

IT is with much fear and trembling, not to say regret, that we venture to express the opinion that not only is public morality now-a-days at a low ebb, political morality wavering, and commercial morality deeply doubted, but the tone of private morality is in many respects in danger of being lowered. We refer to the loose notions that now prevail about paying debts, not only to tailors—which is in fact now considered the essence of weakness—but even from gentlemen to gentlemen. The laws and traditions of society cannot yet be thoroughly disorganized, but we regret to hear of a certain laxity about "debts of honour" which ought not be allowed in any well-regulated society. There is said to be much difficulty in getting some people to "pay up" when they lose on races, or at cards, and so forth. As Dave Carson says,—or rather Grandfather Ben,—

"It was not so when we were boys,
Sixty years ago."

In the good old times, if an officer were in any way a defaulter, it was always made a regimental question, and the other officers knew very well how to deal with such an offender, but we fear it is not always so in the present slip-shod generation.—*Pioneer.*

HOW TO TREAT "WALERS."

COLONEL ANGELO'S official memorandum on Waler Remounts contains several practical suggestions that may be useful to all purchasers of Australian horses. In the first place it is recommended that horses, bought shortly after being landed, should be put on bran for a couple of days, as the rapid changing of their long coat and the difference of diet tend to produce weakness and indigestion. On the third day one seer of finely ground gram and four seers of the best and sweetest bran may be given, and on the fourth two seers of gram and three of bran. They should also have good sweet hay, and, if possible, a small quantity of dried Australian Lucerne grass. Careful watering is likewise indispensible, and if the animals are to be sent up-country by rail, their shoes should be taken off, and the hoof filed round to prevent it breaking. Care, too, must be taken that they are not suffered to fast during the journey. They should be watered before they are boxed, and a mixture of gram, bran, and chaff placed in the troughs. Should the journey be a lengthened one, horses should be watered at least four times a day, but somewhat sparingly to guard against colic, and fed three times—early in the morning, at noon, and again about five or six in the afternoon. Chaff should be freely mixed with the gram, but of hay only a small quantity at a time should be put into the troughs, as otherwise it will be pulled out, trampled upon, and wasted; the trough, however, should never be quite empty. If a horse fall sick and feverish, and lose his appetite, while the legs show a tendency to swell, the safest course is to give him every six hours a bolus composed of camphor 6 drams, nitre 2 drams, and tartar emetic 1 dram, mixed up in glycerine or butter. Or a bolus may be made of camphor 6 ser., carbonate of ammonia 2 ser., and nitre 2 drams. In either case the animal should be allowed only bran and Australian Lucerne grass. For colic 1½ drams of camphor, made up with common ointment or butter, may be safely and successfully exhibited. No purgative medicines however should be administered, under any circumstances, to a horse whilst journeying by rail. Proper ventilation is a point of great importance. Not only should the windows of the doors be kept open, but during each halt the side screens and the doors themselves should be opened as long as possible, while the use of blankets is to be avoided. On being taken out of the train horses should be walked about very gently for a quarter of an hour, and then well rubbed down with dry straw or hay, their legs well hand-rubbed—in short, thoroughly groomed. If they have had no water for the last three hours, it must be given at once. For twenty-four hours after a long journey, no horse ought to be permitted to march, but gently exercised, and afterwards supplied with good bedding, and suffered to roll about as much as it pleases. The blankets, folded in four, should now be placed over the loins with the padded roller, and a warm bran mash provided with the least possible delay. On the first day each animal should be allowed three seers of bran and two of gram, but on the following day, and subsequently, three seers of the latter to two of the former. On the slightest symptom of fever or influenza, a fever ball must be immediately administered. The first march should of course be a short one, and the animals slowly led along, the syces being positively forbidden to mount them.—*Englishman.*

KEROSINE LAMPS.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN reference to our question, whether kerosine lamps were not really domestic mines always ready to explode, a friend has kindly furnished us with the means of answering ourselves. This is contained in a paper by John Attfield, Ph. D. and F. H. S., in the *Mechanics' Magazine* of January 4, 1867. It is sufficiently well known that mineral oils if heated to a certain point emit vapours which, when mixed with the air, form a dangerously explosive compound. Now the oil in all lamps, and especially in one of the construction of kerosine lamps, after burning for two or three hours becomes considerably warmer than when the lamp was first lit. The question of safety hangs then on the two other questions: How much warmer does the oil in a given lamp become during use? and,—At what degree of heat does the particular oil used in that particular lamp give out its inflammable vapour? Probably no lamp heats the oil within it beyond 110°. A lamp must be of very faulty principle indeed to heat its oil even up to 100° Fahrenheit, especially a kerosine lamp, in which there is comparatively little metal to conduct the heat from the flame to the oil. It remains to inquire at what heat the kerosine oil used will emit its inflammable vapour? If it will not do this at a lower heat than 100°, and if the lamp is incapable of heating its oil to that point, the lamp in question with the oil in question is perfectly safe. But kerosine oil is of all kinds and qualities. Mr. Attfield says the market was and often is supplied with oil which emits inflammable vapour below 90°, and often below 80°. The difference is entirely due to the care with which the oil has been refined, and of this the comparative price ought to be a sufficient index. Mr. Attfield relates that he once purchased specimen pints of two qualities at a shop in Drury Lane at the prices of four pence and four pence half-penny per pint respectively. The cheaper yielded inflammable vapour at 86°,—*i.e.*, at a perilously low temperature—and in fact exploded within an hour: the second only emitted its vapour at 114°, burnt for seven hours without giving any symptoms of exploding, and probably never would have given any. The moral therefore is, do not buy oil which, from its comparatively low price or the unscientific or equivocal character of the vendor, is open to the suspicion of being coarse, unrefined, and dangerous. Mr. Attfield gives the most precise directions for ascertaining the exact temperature at which any specimen of oil becomes dangerous, but these directions assume the possession of, and knowledge how to use, certain scientific instruments. In default of these appliances, however, there is one simple test of the danger or safety with which any particular specimen of kerosine oil may be used. When the lamp has been burning an hour or two, unscrew the brass-work, and introduce the flame of a lucifer into the reservoir of the lamp. There is not a particle of danger in the experiment; but if a light-blue flash of flame is visible within the aperture, and is followed by a hardly audible report, that oil is dangerous in that lamp. Indeed when the aperture is closed by the replacement of the brass-work, the question of explosion is a mere matter of time and heat.

THE NEW MINERAL.

India Office; London, 25th November 1869.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Excellency's despatch dated August 12th (No. 70), 1869, in the Public Department, forwarding a specimen of clay found by Major W. A. Ross near Simla, I have to inform you that the specimen, with the accompanying papers, has been deposited in the British Museum.

I herewith transmit a copy of a report by Professor Maskelyne of an analysis of the specimen which has been made in the laboratory attached to his department. I have, &c., ARGYLL.

Mineral Department, British Museum, the 10th November 1869.

The mineral forwarded to the British Museum from Captain W. A. Ross, R.A., by His Grace the Secretary of State for India, and called by Captain Ross *Meerschaluminite*, proves, on analysis, to be a variety of *pholerite*.

An analysis of it has been made in the Laboratory attached to this department, with the following results:

Hygroserpic water	15·019
Combined water	13·294
Silicic acid	36·338
Alumina with traces of iron and manganese	34·594
Total	99·245

numbers which, omitting the hygroserpic water and a small amount of nitrogenous organic matter foreign to the mineral, give for the latter the following percentage composition:—

Silicic acid	43·144 — 23·009		Being the corresponding oxygen ratios.
Alumina	41·073 — 19·14		
Water	15·783 — 14·029		
Total	100·000		

This analysis may be interpreted either by a formula $\left\{ {}^{2}\text{al}\,{}^{0}\,{}^{3}\ \text{Si}\,{}^{0}_{2\,3,}\ {}^{4}_{2}\,\text{H.O} \right\} + {}^{1}_{m}\,\text{Si}\,{}^{0}_{2,}\,\text{H.O}$ (using the old notation), or by a more complex formula involving a certain number of equivalents of the above and of the formula of *Kaolinite* (or China clay). Whether, however, the mineral be a *pholerite* containing free hydrogen silicate, a mixture of two different hydrated aluminum silicates, such as of *pholirite*, with a certain amount of *Kaslinite*, it hardly needs a new name.

It seems very undesirable to multiply new names for these uncrystallized products of the decomposition of other minerals.

They are rarely pure substances, unmixed with other minerals, and as rarely give, on analysis, satisfactory formulæ.

The black infiltrated substance in this *Pholerite* from Simla gives the blow pipe reactions of Manganese and of Cobalt.

Captain Ross's pyrognostic experiments on the mineral seem to have been very good, and of his qualitative results all that could be wished for.

There is an old specimen in the British Museum very similar to this, but without a locality. It too is doubtless from Simla.

N. S. MASKELYNE

ARMY REDUCTIONS.

(*Pioneer.*)

IN our late remarks on army reductions we expressed our opinion that it was not desirable to effect them in the way of reducing individual European regiments or battalions. The case of the native army appears however to be different; and to be properly susceptible therefore of different treatment. There is indeed this degree of similarity between the two cases that, in the event of an augmentation being necessary, it is easier to increase the strength of existing cadres than to create new ones, and so far a peace establishment of numerous small regiments is more convenient than a distribution of the same aggregate strength in a smaller number of larger bodies; but there is this important difference in the circumstances of the two cases, that whereas the present strength of the European garrison for India was deliberately determined on after a full review of the wants of the country, as estimated by those authorities whose opinions were most entitled to carry weight in the matter, it cannot be said that anything like the same careful study was bestowed on the other branch of the subject, the proper strength for the native army. On the contrary, there is good reason to suppose that the reductions made in 1861, when that force was fixed at its present establishment, were regarded at the time rather as an *ad interim* measure than one of finality, and were regulated principally by what was considered the expedient limit, it being not thought desirable to do all that was possible in this direction at one blow, under the peculiar circumstances of the times. As regards the Madras army especially, the reduction was confessedly carried much less far than would have been deemed safe and proper on military and financial grounds alone, because it was desired to deal tenderly with a force which had deserved well of the State in a trying time. But as years roll on, the question must necessarily arise whether this force as now maintained is on a footing properly adapted to the wants of the country; and, if it be really larger than necessary, there lies a case for reduction. Nor could the demand be reasonably resisted, even by the friends of those most interested in maintaining the present state of things intact. An army is an institution whose only plea to existence is founded on utility, and those most interested in maintaining the efficiency of the British army will be the first to desire that it should be tested in every branch by this standard only, for they may be well assured that, just in proportion as the reasonable limits of its establishments are exceeded, will be the inevitable reaction towards inordinate reductions.

Now, tried by this standard, there can be hardly any doubt as to the verdict upon the Madras army. Even after the reductions of 1861, it consists of nearly as many regiments as it did when the Mahratta power was unbroken, when Mysore had been just conquered, and when the Nizam's government was in full vigour. At that time each of three armies had its frontier to guard, and each might expect to take an active share in any hostilities breaking out in the peninsula. But now, if we except the detachments serving in Burmah, the Madras army is completely separated by the two armies to the north of it from any possible foe, and it is in effect, and has been for many years reduced to the position of a mere armed police. And no one can seriously say that forty battalions are required for this duty in Southern and Central India. Moreover the European garrison has in the meantime been largely augmented, so that there is virtually even a stronger force in that presidency than there used to be.

But before the rank and file of the army are lopped off by the financial shears, let us be sure that all useless sinecures have first been abolished. Now the fact is, that whereas at one time the Indian military administration was honourably distinguished for economy in the establishment of its staff, the disposition of the troops has by no means been redistributed in accordance with their reduced numbers. In former years, brigadiers commanded brigades which in other armies would have been deemed fitting divisional commands, and the Indian divisions were some of them as large as continental *corps d' armée*, so that at any rate if staff officers were well paid they were worked hard. The Peshawur division consisted formerly, we believe, of forty thousand men, for whom only two staff officers were allowed. Now all this is changed, and the staff of some divisions are ludicrously disproportioned to the mere handful of men which make up some of these bodies. And here again Madras comes out worst in the comparison, owing apparently to the fact that while it is made to do duty with a reduced number of regiments over a larger area of country than before, the original commands have been left almost undisturbed. Take for instance the Trichinopoly Division. This appears from the latest army list to consist of

1 battery of artillery,
2 companies of European infantry, and
4 regiments of native infantry;

and for this important command there is allowed a major-general with a full staff of assistant adjutant-general, assistant quarter master-general, deputy inspector-general of hospitals, (to look after the assistant-surgeon and two European companies we presume,) and aide-de-camp. Probably there is also a judge advocate, and just as probably not a single general court-martial per annum. The Ceded District, which was till lately and may be still a divisional command, is very little stronger. Altogether there are four generals, six brigadiers, six assistant adjutant-generals, and eight assistant quarter-master-generals of division, with five deputy judge advocates, to look after forty weak battalions of native infantry and nine regiments of foot, a part of these troops by the way being stationed under Bengal brigadiers in the Bengal presidency; and the pyramid is topped by a commander-in-chief with a full head-quarter staff. Clearly reform should begin here, and until these extravagancies are pruned down it is idle for our military reformers to discuss the subject. Reform must begin here, if it is to begin in earnest. But the fact is that the maintenance of this separate army, or for the matter of that of the Bombay army, either, is an anachronism at the present day, when the actual strength has been so largely reduced, and railway communication is established throughout the country. Keep the different native forces apart from each other, by all means; in this respect decentralization can hardly be carried too far. But sweep away all the old-world complications of separate establishments for the European forces in India, with all the circumlocution and needless expense they involve. This is the true direction for military reform to take at the present day, in the interests equally of military efficiency and public economy.

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ADDRESS BY MISS MARY CARPENTER AT NAGPORE ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

MISS MARY CARPENTER having kindly consented to address the people of Nagpore, on the subject of female education, a large number of the leading citizens, among whom we noticed the chief native notables, and, prominent among them, Rajah Janoojee, assembled at the Gol Bungalow, in the city, on Thursday evening last, the 27th January. The address being intended for natives, few of the European residents attended. Among the latter we remarked Colonel Hector Mackenzie, Judicial Commissioner; Mr. Bernard, Commissioner of Nagpore, and Mrs. and Miss Bernard; Mr. John Neill, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner; the Rev. Mr. Caruthers, Chaplain of Nagpore; and the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Scotch Free Church Mission, and Mrs. Cooper.

Colonel Mackenzie opened the meeting by introducing Miss Carpenter to the audience, glancing slightly at her previous career in India, and cursorily alluding to her labours in the cause of female education in this country.

Miss Carpenter then came forward and addressed the meeting.

The following is a *resumé* of her discourse:—

What first influenced Miss Carpenter in entering on the mission to which she has so successfully devoted herself was the deep impression made on her mind by the story of the life of the celebrated Ram Mohun Roy, who came to England to move the British Government in behalf of the women of India, and to induce the head of the State to have a special law enacted prohibiting the dreadful practice of suttee then prevalent in this country. This distinguished philanthropist died in England, and was buried at Bristol, which city has also the honour of being the birth-place of Miss Carpenter. Struck with the remarkable circumstances under which Ram Mohun Roy was laid to rest in a foreign land, and yielding to the entreaties of another enlightened Indian visitor to England, the well-known Satyendra Nath Tagore, Miss Carpenter determined to go to India and endeavour to raise the position of the women in this country, of whose ignorance and miserable condition Mr. Tagore gave her such sad but unexaggerated accounts. After overcoming many difficulties, not the least of which was the opposition of her friends, Miss Carpenter set out for India, and on arrival at Bombay was the welcome guest of Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor at the time. She met with the most gratifying reception from all, and especially from the leading Parsee gentlemen of that city. She lost no time in visiting her old friend, Mr. Tagore, a resident of Ahmedabad, and with him inspected the female school established there, which was founded and endowed by a wealthy native of that place some 18 years ago. This institution was then conducted by male teachers, and Miss Carpenter at once saw the unsuitableness of such management. There were many causes which militated against it, but the chief one was, that male teachers could not possibly have the same sympathy, could ever be so thoroughly *en rapport* with little girls as one of their own sex would be. Besides, there was one very essential requirement in female education—the use of the needle—which men could not teach. Another disadvantage was that girls after attaining the age of eight years were generally withdrawn from the school. These considerations convinced Miss Carpenter that female agency was indispensable, and in concert with Mr. Tagore she determined to establish a female normal school. Surat followed the example set by Ahmedabad, and expressed a wish to have a normal school also. About this time Miss Carpenter strenuously strove to enlist the sympathies of all respectable natives with whom she came in contact in the good work in which she was engaged, and kept a book in which she induced them to record their views on female education. This is full of interesting autographs, among which is that of the Ranee of Jamkhundee and many other native ladies and gentlemen. Miss Carpenter after a short stay in Guzerat returned to Bombay with a view of consulting the Director of Public Instruction regarding her educational projects, but is informed that nothing can be done till the sanction of Government be accorded. A memorial is then despatched to the Supreme Government, and Miss Carpenter leaves for Madras. In that presidency she finds that whatever has been done in the cause of female education has been effected altogether by the missionaries. They had much difficulty at first, in getting native girls to attend their schools, and had even to have recourse to the giving of presents to induce them to come. The advantages to education, however, soon became appreciated, and the schools are now not only fairly well attended, but the pupils pay for being taught. From Madras Miss Carpenter goes to Calcutta where she is somewhat disappointed in not seeing the same impetus given to female education, or the same desire for it among the people, which so delighted her in Western India; and though the education of native females is not altogether neglected in the metropolis, she hopes before long that much greater progress will be made. From Calcutta Miss Carpenter started for England.

[Here Miss Carpenter paused in her address, while Mr. Bappoo Rao translated what she had said into Maharattee, in behoof of those of the audience who did not understand English.]

On the passage home Miss Carpenter had many interesting conversations with Major Dods, Director of Public Instruction, on educational matters, and received much useful information from that gentleman.

Soon after her arrival in England Miss Carpenter was favoured with an interview by the Queen, who displayed the liveliest interest in her labours in this country, and gave her the kindest encouragement to persevere in them. Her Majesty was also graciously pleased to present her with a copy of her own book—"Leaves from my Diary in the Highlands"—on the fly-leaf of which appears the royal autograph, which Miss C. is very excusably proud of exhibiting to her friends. After a brief sojourn at home Miss Carpenter again embarks for India, this time accompanied by a young lady friend, Miss Chamberlain, who has resolved to cast her lot in India as a pioneer in the cause of female education. On landing in India once more Miss Carpenter loses no time in endeavouring to rouse the sympathy of the Indian Government in behalf of the mission she has undertaken; and, and after the usual tedious official correspondence had passed, a grant is given by Sir John Lawrence. On expressing surprise that Government should not be as solicitous for the education of little girls as it is for that of boys, Miss Carpenter learned that it has ever been the policy of the Indian Government not to interfere with the social habits of the people.

On the arrival of Miss Carpenter and Miss Chamberlain at Ahamedabad, the scene of the latter lady's future labours, difficulty was experienced through the new teacher's ignorance of the native language. This, however, was ingeniously surmounted by calling in the aid of the system of object-lessons, in the giving of which Miss Chamberlain's services were utilized till such time as she attained some knowledge of the vernacular. Miss Carpenter wishes that this method of teaching, so instructive and at the same time so attractive to children, were more generally used in Indian schools than it is. While at Ahmedabad Miss Carpenter's labours were, for a time, interrupted by a very dangerous illness. Her visit to Nagpore followed soon after her recovery.

Having thus far detailed her individual exertions in endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of woman in India, through the children, Miss Carpenter drew attention to the progress that female education was already making in this country. In Bombay there are several female schools; two with 200 pupils each. In Poonah, mainly through the interest taken in it by the Ranee of Jamkhandee, female education is not backward. In Ratnagherry there is a fair school, and Surat is rapidly following the example of Ahmedabad. Miss C. vindicates the dignity of teaching by giving instances of many highly educated and well born English ladies who devote themselves to the instruction of the scholars of even "ragged schools." She said that there are two ladies in Nagpore who were quite willing to teach, but that it rested with fathers to take the matter up and persuade their wives to send their little girls to school. While alluding to a visit which she paid to a girls' school in the city, which was situated in a bad and unhealthy locality, she hoped that good school-houses salubriously located would soon be selected. The Government Normal School was very satisfactory in every way, but there was one great deficiency—the future teachers were not taught to teach. The only way of meeting this defect would be to get children to attend, and Miss Carpenter urged the necessity of this. Miss C. intimated her intention of going home in April, and hoped to receive good accounts of the progress of female education in Nagpore, and she kindly offered her aid to the schools by lending them apparatus, such as pictures, diagrams, &c., for the teaching of her favourite object-lessons. Before leaving Bombay for England she hoped to establish a model school of her own there, and she also hoped that previous to her departure from Nagpore she would be able to see a female school fairly started, towards which end she proposed a consultation with the leading men of the city.

The address being ended, the second portion was also translated.

Mr. Ramchunder Deenanathjee, head-master of the Government Female Normal School, then returned thanks to Miss Carpenter, on the part of the native community, as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I most humbly beg to be allowed to express on the part of Rajah Janojee Saheb and the nobility and gentry of Nagpore, our feelings of gratitude and admiration for the address so kindly delivered just now by the philanthropic lady Miss Mary Carpenter. It would rather be beyond my power to return a fitting reply to the able speech of the lady. I would only content myself with assuring her that we thoroughly understand and appreciate the views and objects now laid before us. Her precept is the more impressive, because it is not merely verbal. Whatever Miss Carpenter has said and asked us to accomplish, she, at the sacrifice of a great amount of time and health has herself been performing. Such precept, accompanied as it has been with example, must needs carry conviction. Her labours are not confined to female education alone. Her object, I may say, extends to everything which is calculated to regenerate India, raise the condition and comfort of a Hindoo family in general. It is always the mark of great and philanthropic minds that in order to carry out their cherished objects they are quite unmindful of their own life. This is well illustrated in the case of this venerable lady. She has, at a period of her life when the generality of Europeans retire from India, exposed herself to the tropical sun and foreign climate. Our thanks are therefore more due to our guest, and we most earnestly trust that they will be accepted with the same kind feelings towards us which have been expressed a few moments before. We are also delighted to know her views about the moral discipline of prisoners in the jails of India. From this, it is clear, that she has been exerting herself to lessen human sufferings. It is therefore necessary that we should, both as individuals and as nations, take an interest in each other—the strong to help the weak, the good to correct and improve the bad, the rich to help the needy, and the enlightened to exhort and impart their knowledge to the ignorant. The benevolent lady we see has for the last four years been labouring in the wide field of India, planting the seeds of female education and social reform in the rich and prolific soil of the presidencies of India. May her harvest be as abundant as her labours, and her sanguine hopes be crowned with success. May the Almighty Creator spare the philanthropic lady to continue her laudable efforts for the diffusion of education among the females of India, and the improvement of the condition of its people is the earnest and fervent prayer of her admirers. (Applause.)

Mr. Bernard, in a few appropriate words, expressed how deeply and fully the European residents of Nagpore appreciated the honour and favour conferred on them by Miss Carpenter's visit; and dwelt briefly on the pride which every Englishman must feel in belonging to a land which has sent forth so zealous and high-minded a missionary in the cause of civilization and progress, and the satisfaction which all Britons must experience in claiming Miss Carpenter as a fellow-countrywoman.

Colonel Mackenzie returned thanks for Miss Carpenter, and dissolved the meeting.—*Central India Times*, Jan. 29.

NOTES OF VOYAGE—BOMBAY.

(BY "THE WANDERER," IN THE "ENGLISHMAN.")

BOMBAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1870.

TWENTY-EIGHT years have passed away (and oh friend Posthumous, how fugacious they are!) since I was last in Bombay. On contemplating the fine harbour and very advantageous position of Bombay, the question often occurred to me then and since—had the Portugals any idea of the value of the gift they were conferring upon the crown of England, when they included Bombay in the marriage dowry of the Infanta of Portugal? It is very clear that that pleasant and dissipated rake, Charles the Second, did not care one pinch of snuff for Bombay, and probably had only a very hazy idea as to its whereabouts in the world. The alliance of England, on account of her maritime power, was at that time in great demand, and Dutchmen, Spaniards, and Portuguese struggled hard to get Charles to marry a princess of their respective countries. Charles made the most of the situation, and selected Catherine, because the Portugals offered a cash payment of two millions of ducats, a sum of money which Charles could not resist. But how came Bombay to be included in the dowry? Neither Charles nor the people of England cared anything for Bombay at that time. I have discovered the solution of this apparently difficult problem. The cession of Bombay was, as the lawyers phrase it, the act and deed of the Portugals themselves. They had at the time large possessions in India, and they were afraid of the maritime power of the Dutch, who were extending their possessions in the East, without the slightest regard to the sacred principle of *meum* and *tuum*. They therefore, by what they considered a very clever dodge, included Bombaim (as they termed it) in the marriage treaty, with the expressed declaration (I have the treaty before me) that they did so in order that England, from that point, might be able to assist in the protection of the rest of the Indian territories of Portugal. This was a clear case of handing over the fox to the care of the geese. It is very true that we did not take any of the Portuguese Indian possessions direct from them. The Dutch took them, and we took them from the Dutch, and kept them. So much for the cunning dodge of the Portugals.

In 1842, the period of my last visit, I was surprised to find Bombay, with its noble harbours and favourable position, so far behind Calcutta in point of commerce, wealth, and palatial buildings. We had possession of Bombay before Calcutta, for Charles the Second, in 1669, made a present of this worthless portion of his wife's dowry to the East India Company; and it was not until the year 1700 that Joe Charnock obtained the cession of the present site on which Calcutta is built. How then is Bombay (I am speaking of 1842) with its fine harbour and favourable position so far behind Calcutta with its dangerous and most troublesome sandheads and its equally dangerous and troublesome river? It may be alleged that the East India Company was for a very long period of time confined to the actual site of Bombay, for it was not until the year 1774 that they obtained full possession of the islands of Salsette and Karanja, and extended their conquests into the interior. This is true, but it is equally true that the East India Company did not gain possession of Bengal until after the battle of Plassey in 1757. In 1765 the great Mogul graciously ceded to the Company the management (for be it known to the present generation, the East India Company has always governed India, even up to the date of the mutiny, for the king of Delhi) of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. So, as far as internal possessions were concerned, Bombay and Calcutta had an equal start; whence then the inferiority of the first (in 1842)? When I rode up leisurely from Bombay to Agra in that year that question was solved, at least to the satisfaction of my own mind. Some years before I had sailed on the Ganges, from Calcutta through the Sonderbunds, through all Bengal and the North-West Provinces, as far as Futtehghur. I had noticed the fertile and densely peopled districts through which this great river runs, and also its large tributaries—the Megna, the Burhampooter, the Gunduck, the Gogra, the Jumna, and a host of minor rivers, too numerous to mention, all running through densely peopled and fertile districts, and bearing fleets of boats which conveyed the valuable products of these widely-extended regions to the one mart, Calcutta. From Bombay to Mhow, the terminus of the Bombay Presidency in that direction, I passed only two rivers, the Godavery and the Nerbudda, and the first empties its waters into the Bay of Bengal, while the second falls into the sea in the Gulf of Cambay. The inland commerce of Bombay was then conveyed in carts, or on the backs of thousands of bullocks, which caused great expense, delay, and deterioration of material. If you add to the advantages of Calcutta the fact that it was the residence of the Governor-General and all the heads of departments, and of a numerous body of landowners, who had acquired enormous wealth from the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis, there will be no difficulty in accounting for the great superiority of Calcutta over Bombay in point of commerce, wealth, and, as I before said, of palatial buildings in that year.

But time and the progress of events have effected vast changes. The railways penetrating into the interior in three different directions, have supplied to Bombay the place of rivers, while the traffic through Egypt has increased to an enormous extent, and Bombay, from its position and excellent harbour, has absorbed a large portion of that traffic. When I came to Bombay in 1842, I rode across the desert on a donkey, and as the P. and O. Company had no steamers on this side of Egypt, I was obliged to wait for a small Government steamer. The traffic was then nothing. How it has increased year by year to the present day is too well known for me to descant upon. But the opening and successful working of the Suez Canal will increase that traffic to an extent which it would be presumptuous to attempt to calculate. All Europe is penetrated with the magnitude of that enterprise. Empresses, and Kaisars, and other great personages have left their dominions to witness the grand ceremony of its opening, while the whole commercial world are preparing their fleets to convey their goods through this short route to now no longer distant Ind. Bombay indisputably will be the great gainer by the opening of the canal, and when the through railway traffic to Jubbulpore is completed in March, the stream of passengers from the North-West, Oudh, the Punjab, and even part of Bengal, will be diverted towards Bombay. Will the traffic in goods and produce be also diverted from Bengal, or the North-West Provinces to Bombay? The following statement will show, I think, that this will never be the case. The distance by rail from Calcutta to Allahabad is 630 miles. The distance from Bombay to Allahabad, via Nagpore and Jubbulpore, is about 927 miles. This great difference in point of distance settles, I think, that question. But even the East India Railway has not superseded the traffic of the Ganges. Fleets of native boats still convey large portions of the produce of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Oudh, to Calcutta. Steamers still convey British goods to all the great marts in Bengal as far as Allahabad and Fyzabad, and return laden with produce. Bombay will not then altogether eclipse Calcutta, but will rival, and even be superior to Calcutta, in the extent of its commerce; and in its passenger traffic will undoubtedly carry away that of the largest portion of India. It appears to me, speaking with all due deference to those who think and argue differently, that there is abundance of room for the commercial prosperity of both cities, and that the territorial formation of India is such, as to prevent even railways from withdrawing any important portion of the goods and produce traffic from Calcutta to Bombay. They can flourish without materially interfering with each other, and such emulation as may exist between them should be directed to the one common object of enforcing on the Government a liberal commercial policy. Away with all duties on the produce of the country, and away with legislative interference with the operations of commerce, or of those engaged in it,—as in the Cotton Frauds' Bill of Bombay and the acts interfering between the tea planters and labourers of Bengal.

And now I have a great deal to say of Bombay itself, but as this letter is long, I must defer it to another communication. I also wish to see a little more, and think a little more, as first impressions are not always correct, and I have a wholesome dread of tarring and feathering. Like the clown in "Winter's Tale," I say, "remember stoned and flayed alive."

WE understand that the question of throwing open the Civil Service to public competition is at the present time under "serious consideration." It is to be hoped that the consideration of the subject will be very serious, for although there are perhaps some minor posts which might be scrambled for without much harm being done, yet the principle of selection is not one which should be abandoned without forecasting every possible result of a step, doubtless not without advantages as a bid for popularity, but nevertheless a leap in the dark from a very secure foothold. Of course, if the Government really cannot trust itself to nominate unobjectionable candidates to the best of its ability for the appointments in its gift, and feels itself morally too weak to withstand any improper influences which may be brought to bear on it, it would certainly do well to place its patronage beyond its own reach during the term of its existence, provided this can be done without depriving its successors of the important power of nomination. For Governments are in these days very ephemeral, and some other Government may possibly arise which may with justice consider itself worthy of being trusted to exercise this privilege. In that case there can be no doubt that the principle of selection would give greater security, and be more advantageous to the public service than that of open competition.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MAJOR MONTGOMERIE'S PUNDITS.

THE GREAT WHITE DESERT OF TIBET AND ITS MINERAL WEALTH.

IT may be asserted, with confidence, that in the whole range of recent geographical exploration there are no results at once so important in their political and scientific bearing, and so interesting in the means by which they have been attained, as those annually reported by the Pundits sent out by Major Montgomerie into the unknown wilds of Central Asia, from the Hindoo Koosh to the Kailas Peak and from Rudok to Lhasa. We are now enabled to place before our readers the third instalment of these results as gathered up in the year 1868 and worked out in 1869. It must be remembered that the Budhists and Mussulmans engaged in these annual explorations have been trained to take observations only. They are purposely kept in ignorance of the mode of working out the reductions from their data, lest they should be tempted to fabricate facts or to harmonize the results of erroneous observations by applying arbitrary corrections. Major Montgomerie himself tests the accuracy and intelligence of his agents, by the laborious process of reducing their observations and fitting them into the knowledge which we already possess.

In the latter half of 1868 three native agents beyond the Himalayan watershed accounted roughly for the geography of a previously unknown area of 20,000 square miles, or twice that of Holland, besides collecting valuable materials for an improved map of territory already known. They took route surveys of no fewer than 1,820 miles with 66 latitudes and 61 heights of various places. One pundit explored the Eastern Himalayas away behind Mount Everest, but was turned back by the Lhasa officials on the Tengrimaidan, while he lost several thermometers by breakage. Nevertheless he was able to make a route survey of 1,190 miles, to take 29 latitudes and to determine the height of twelve places. He confirms the fact established by previous explorers, that the true watershed of the Himalayas lies to a very considerable distance to the north of those mighty peaks which, to us in Hindostan, seem to form the watershed. India is thus bigger than is generally supposed—a fact of less political interest to us than to Nepal and Bhootan whom it more immediately concerns. But as it is not desirable at present to give publicity to the detailed results of this man's exploration, we pass on to the far Western Himalayas. There a Muhomedan gentleman, known mysteriously as the Mirza, has been for some time employed in exploring the country between the Hindoo Koosh, the Russian possessions, and Eastern Turkistan. This explorer was one of the youths whom Eldred Pottinger brought from Herat to India and who received an English education. He is a native of Afghanistan, where chiefly he has lived. He accompanied the Ameer Shere Ali Khan in his advance on Cabul from Kandahar, and at a time when we had no other agent, he kept our Government informed of the events which finally restored the Ameer to power. The Mirza has returned so recently that his valuable observations have not yet been reduced. But he made his way from Cabul to Budukshan and the head waters of the Oxus. Following the upper valley of that river he reached Lieutenant Wood's Sirikul or Victoria Lake, and thence crossed the watershed which divides the Oxus from Eastern Turkistan, into Tashkurgan. There he was placed in open arrest, though he was fortunately allowed to use his instruments. When he reached Kashghar the Ataligh Ghazee refused to allow him to cross the Tian Shan to Kokhan, but allowed him to return to India by Yarkund and the Karakorum pass. He has in fact done what Mr. Hayward wished to accomplish, and is now attempting to effect from the side of Kashmere. It is expected that his entirely new route from Sirikul Lake to Kashghar is the very line referred to by Marco Polo as the highway from Europe to China, for that writer states that he went direct from Budukshan to Kashghar without passing any larger town.

And now we come to the very valuable discoveries of the third Pundit in the *terra incognita* between Eastern Turkistan and the Eastern Himalayas. The chief Pundit who last year told us of the great gold fields of Central Asia, and the year before reported his visit to Lhasa, preferred on this occasion to rest. The third Pundit was accordingly sent out, attended by a man of Zaskar in Kashmere who was subsequently separated from him and returned to Nepal by a new and easy route across the Himalayas. Assuming the character of a Bisahiri trader, and in company with several real Bisahiris, the pundit started from our own district of Spiti, to the north of Simla, and reached our frontier town of Demchok on the Upper Indus, where he found the river running, in July, at 2½ miles an hour and with a depth of 5 and a breadth of 270 feet. Continuing northwards he passed through Churkang, famous for its monthly fairs, and Rooksum or Rokjung, where a large commercial fair is held, and arrived at Rudok, the exact position of which he was required to fix. No European has ever seen this jealously guarded capital of the most north-westerly district of Tibet. Captain H. Strachey on one occasion and Captain Austen on another were within twelve miles of it, but no nearer. Rudok Fort is described as standing on a low rock surrounded by four monasteries and about 150 scattered houses, nine miles from the great Pangong Lake, part of which can be seen from the town. The fort is close to the Chulingchu stream, which, four miles to the north-east, falls into the Churkang-chu, the large southern feeder of that lake. The pundit heard of a lake, not shown on any map, 2½ miles to the north of Rudok swarming with wild fowl and remarkable for smoking ground on its north-east shore. He and his party were not suspected by the Governor. Leaving Rudok on 22nd July 1868 they advanced due east, over a plateau 15,000 feet above the sea, for 630 miles. Even after this the plateau appeared boundless, and is said to be of vast extent. The ground is of dazzling whiteness, due to some salt mixed with the soil. It drains to the eastward into inland lakes. This is the Aksai-Chin, or white desert of China, which either runs parallel with, or joins on to the great desert of Gobi. The plain lies to the north of the Aling-Kangri group of snowy peaks, which were discovered in 1867 beyond the watershed of the Indus. There are the many gold, borax and salt fields with some of which previous explorations and native reports have made us familiar. The pundit was told that a large river flowed eastward towards China from the district of Jung Phaiyu Pooyu, five days' march to the north. He found a large standing camp and annual fair at Dak-korkor which lies about twenty miles to the north of the Aling Gangri peaks on the right bank of the Aling-churiver and near the gold field of Nianmo. Although both governors of the district were present, the camp was attacked by robbers from the Namtso lake district. They were bought off in a way which leads to the suspicion that the governors shared in the black-mail. Fearing that he would lose his merchandize, the pundit sent it back by his Zaskari servant, who, however, was suspected and sent out of Tibet by a now southerly road past Muktinath into Nepal. Early in December this Zaskari crossed the Bramaputra on the ice, passed fields cultivated with barley and wheat, ascended by an easy slope to Muktinath and its shrine, which is 13,100 feet above the sea, and so into Nepal and India. Meanwhile the pundit traced the sources of the eastern or main branch of the Indus to the back of the Kailas Parbut, passing the Chakchaka Lake which supplies Almora and Nepal with salt, the gold field of Sarlung, and numerous salt and borax lakes. He found the Jalung gold diggings in much the same condition as when they were visited by the chief Pundit the year before. From this point the line of gold-bearing rock is continued to the north. At Kinglo, a large camp on the Chusangpo which cannot be forded in summer and falls into a lake which receives many other streams but is said to have no exit, when about to take the northern route by the Tengri-noor Lake to Lhasa, the chief barred the pundit's advance. On this he returned by a south-westerly route to the Mansarowar Lake, following the Sangpo nearly to its source and crossing very high offshoots of the mighty Kailas Peak. While waiting for the annual caravan to Lhasa, the pundit mapped out the lake. He missed the caravan, and while making the journey alone along the great Tibet road to Shigatze he was again stopped by couriers from the Governor of Gartok and was forced to return to India last year.

Read in the light of the explorations of the two previous years the observations of the third Pundit tend to confirm the belief that the Chan-thang or "great plain," the Aksaichin or "white desert of China," extends right across Tibet to the great wall of China at Sewchoo. The late Lord Strangford, who estimated the geographical value of the pundits' observations very highly, for he identified nearly all the places mentioned, was puzzled by the description which the chief Pundit gave of Jiling in his first journal. This Jiling, which was said to be a month's journey to the north east of Lhasa, and to be a civilized mart, Major Montgomerie now identifies with Siling or Sining in north latitude 37° and elast longitude 102°. Astley describes Siling as "a great and populous city, built at the vast wall of China, through the gate of which the merchants from India enter Katay or China." The subject is of so much interest and importance, that last year farther attempts were to be made to advance along the margin of this white desert and if possible to cross it to the great wall. Success is a question of time only, even although the publicity given to former explorations has roused the suspicions of the exclusive Tibetans. Moreover the plain, so far as it was explored in 1867 and 1868, abounds in rich mineral deposits. Our own subjects in Kumaon prefer the salt from its lakes to ours. There is any amount of borax to be had for the digging, and the only duty exacted is a shilling for ten sheep loads of about 240 lbs. Major Montgomerie is justified in the assertion that borax sufficient to supply the potteries of Staffordshire and all Europe would be forthcoming, if the supply from Tuscany should ever run short. As to gold he declares that this part of Tibet contains an inexhaustible supply. In his march from Rudok to the Thok or Mines of Jalung, the pundit heard minute descriptions of other seven gold-fields besides that and Sarlung which he visited. Animal life is abundant in the form of wild yaks and asses, goats, gigantic sheep, antelope, hares, foxes, marmots, geese, ducks and storks. In these days, with Russia coming down from the north and west, and English science and enterprize trying to pierce the heart of Asia from Kashmere, Almora, Assam and Burmah, while the dynasty which has misgoverned China so long is gradually contracting its territory, Tibet, with its mighty lakes, rivers and plains is not likely to be allowed to remain much longer in death-like stagnation and isolation. What was happened since 1863 in Eastern Turkistan and other outlying provinces of China, must one day convulse Tibet, and the sooner the better for the sake of civilization.—*Friend of India*.

IN the *Times* of December 28 the following advertisement appears:—"A Christian woman wanted by an aged couple, to wait upon them, and do the work of a small house. She must read and write. Wages £10." There are many people besides the aged advertisers who would be glad to secure the services of an educated Christian, or even of an ignorant, hard-working heathen, on similar terms.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

HINTS TO YOUNG WHIST PLAYERS.

WE take it for granted that the reader is familiar with the proper leads, and the inferences from leads, and hope to give him such hints for the scheme of his game as most whist players have to puzzle out for themselves.

After the cards are dealt, and before you look at your hand, fix on your memory:—The score, the turn-up card, and whose lead it is.

Then sort your hand, and do not fail to count your cards, for the penalty of playing with 12, when the other players have 13 each, is very heavy. You will then examine your trumps. If your are the leader, mark whether you hold a tenace, or what may become a tenace, over the turn-up, and distinguish between the following degrees of strength in trump. You may have great strength, which means not less than five trumps one honour, or four trumps two honours; or strength, four to an honour; or numerical strength, four or more trump without an honour; or you may be guarded in trump, that is, with king or queen third. You are weak in trump if you have only knave third or king second, and if you have three or less, without an honour, you are very weak. The ace of trump, though it redeems any hand from absolute weakness, yet without at least three small ones does not constitute strength in trump.

Your strong suit is of the next importance. No suit is considered strong—in the sense in which we now use the word, no matter how high the cards in it—if it does not contain at least four cards. You will mark how many rounds it will take to establish it. You may have two strong suits, and if so, you must compare them carefully, prepared to attack whichever shows most chance of being soonest cleared; but in all probability your other two suits will answer one or other of the following descriptions. Guarded suits: Knight or queen third. Doubtful guards: Knave third, or king second. Weak suits: Three small cards or fewer, without an honour. Queen or knave second is weakness.

Keeping in mind the score, you have now to form a plan of play—to determine whether you ought to play a forward or a backward game—whether you shall play to win, or to save the game. If, crediting your partner with only moderate strength, you may expect to win in the hand, you may play boldly, otherwise it is wiser to play defensively. Save the game for that hand, and hope for better cards next deal. Either scheme of play must be considered as provisional. You must be prepared to change attack for defence, on any indication of strength from your adversary or weakness in your partner. Do not be tempted, however, from signs of weakness in your opponents, to abandon a defensive game until you are assured of your partner's strength.

All these things the good player gets into a habit of considering before he plays his first card; from that time till the end of the game, his attention is given only to the table. By this, he saves himself from the humiliation of asking to see the last trick, or to have the cards placed, or inquiring what are trumps.

If the original lead should be with you, and you have made up your mind to play a strong game, you will play trump, with any of the following hands:

Great strength in trumps.

Strength in trumps, and your strong suit headed by winning cards.

Strength in trumps, and guarded in all suits.

Weak in trumps, if strong in all other suits.

If you are only strong in trumps, and your long suits is not cleared and your other suits weak, it is better to lead from your long suit, and get it cleared before to leading trumps. By the time you come into lead again you will know your dangers and your resources, and can act with certainty in the best way.

Never lead from a guarded suit. If you have a clear intimation from your partner that he has strength in such a suit lead him your highest card in it, even though it should be king or queen.

Remember that the conduct of the hand should be with that partner who is the strongest. If your strength is such that, supposing your partner to be equally strong, you must win, then take the command for that hand, and do not timidly abandon your own schemes for any intimation from your partner.

If you are weak play defensively until you have reason to think your partner is strong; then play wholly for his hand. Never pause to clear your own suits. It is of great importance that the suits first cleared should be in the strong hand.

When you have found out that you and your partner have both moderate hands, lead to his suits, and he will lead to yours. By this mode of play you will make the most of your combined strength. In such a case you must finesse deeply, but with judgment. The young player rarely knows the full advantage of being led to in his strong suit. We will give him a striking example. You have got king, knave, nine, and seven, and your right hand adversary ace, queen, ten, and eight of one suit, and your partner is similarly situated, with regard to his right hand opponent, in another suit. If you lead to him and he leads to you, you make six tricks by deep finessing. If you lead your own suits you can make but two.

When you have not the original lead, you will keep a watch on your weak suit, to see where the strength lies in it. It will probably be early led, and the first round will go far to inform you whether your partner is strong, guarded, or weak in it.

If you find him weak as well as yourself, it will be highly dangerous to lead trumps with less than five.

If your partner's original lead is to your strong suit, avoid returning it till the trumps have been partly exhausted, but do not lead trumps without great strength, for the other suits are probably greatly against you. Your adversaries will trump out, and then the force from your strong suit will come, when it can be most effectual.

When your right hand adversary leads through your strong suit, you are in a fine position to finesse against him. When he leads it the second time, or still more, when it is returned to him, you should know, almost to certainty, what cards he holds in the suit.

When you lead to your partner, late in the hand, there are three indications to guide you as to his strong suit. The most definite is his original lead; but there are times when it would be bad play to return this—if the second player has put on an honour, or if you have won with a queen, or a smaller card, having no higher in your hand. In the latter case if you return the suit, you are probably sacrificing your partner's king to the ace, or if your partner has the ace you are making the king good against him. If you have won with the knave, you are probably leading up to ace queen, and if with a ten, you are certainly leading up to ace queen or king knave.

If you are thus prevented from returning your partner's lead, you cannot do better than lead up to weakness on your right. If, as last player on the first round of a suit, you win without an honour, or are unable to beat a low card, you will know that either ace queen or king knave are in your partner's hand, over the other two honours on his right, and that must be the best suit to lead.

Of course you will never lead to your partner's discard, unless you have overwhelming strength in the suit, or suspect that he has been forced to discard from his strong suit, to keep a guard in the other.

When you cannot return your partner's lead of trump, play out all your winning cards. He wants to know how many tricks you can make, and does not require your assistance in establishing his long suit, for that is probably done before he leads trump. Besides, it is of importance that you should not interfere with his getting the lead so as to continue the trumps.

Do not persevere in useless attempts to clear your long suit, if headed by king or king knave, when you find your partner cannot assist you.

We have said nothing on three important points, forcing, finesse, and discard, for they are of too great importance, and are too complicated, to be treated at the end of an article. It may be that on these subjects we will some day be able to say something in these papers.

There is but one other hint the young player shall get from us at present, but that is one of first-rate importance. Remember your honours and score your game immediately after the last trick, before the cards are mixed, and before the congratulations, recriminations, and the rest of the rows commence; and we beseech thee refrain from adding to the din, and that you will play in peace and quietude.

RULES AND CRITICISMS ON WHIST.

BY THE "ROARER."

When your partner leads trumps and you are strong in that suit, never return the lead. What is the good? If he is strong, he must make his trumps; and if he is weak, it only smashes up your hand.

Always scold your partner at the end of every hand. It may put him out, and it is 2 to 1 against his being your partner next time.

In finding fault with the play, always found your remarks on the result. It is the only certain system. All theories are humbugs. It is the result I like to go by.

When you want two tricks only to make the game, and your partner leads the best of a suit of which you have second best, always throw it away; it may stop your partner's suit. As a matter of experience, I find when my partner has all the suit except two, and I have the second best and a little one, I generally keep the best, but then this is his stupidity, because if he led his smallest, and I win, if it suited me, I should return his lead; and a man of my experience generally knows, when there are four of a suit left in, and neither of our opponents follow suit, that my partner must have them. Memorandum; on this point recollect you may have forgotten a round in the suit.

Always lead trumps regardless of the score and your own hand. It is the only safe way, for if your suit gets established and your partner has a trump, he is sure to put it on your king card.

The applause of the gallery must go with the loudest talker—nine times out of ten the outsider will know nothing of the game, and if you speak loud enough to prevent your adversary being heard, the outsiders must think you the best player.

Talleyrand said language was given to conceal your thoughts. This is stuff; it was given to hide your blunders.

Even a jackass can refute his opponent if he bray loud enough. Learn thy ways from this poor beast, and open wide thy mouth.

Never lead from a four or five suit without an honour. In my opinion it is very little use playing at all unless you have an ace king suit to start with.

It is a bad sign if your adversary leads several winning cards without stopping to pick up the tricks. On the contrary, if you have a bad hand and a heavy bet on, and your partner thus leads out his cards, it has a very exhilarating effect.

I never make a mistake, and I don't see why you should. If you do, never admit it.

If your partner looks savage, begin scolding first; but if he has the advantage of the start, make up your loss by the loudness of your voice.

If you make a blunder whereby you incur a penalty, always declare it is ungentlemanly to take advantage of such mistakes. If your adversary is very weak, he may under such circumstances believe your statement. If for such blunders your adversary has a choice of two penalties, never stop to give him time to consider which is the best penalty for him. What is that to you? If you have any difficulty on the subject always declare it is so difficult to know what is a reasonable time, and this will convince the most unreasonable. Exact every penalty against your opponent with the utmost rigour, but if your side has to pay, never submit with a good grace. Your opponents may be determined to have their due, but what you say may have an effect next time. Any way, if you have to pay, make your adversaries as uncomfortable as pos sible.—*Westminster Papers*.

MR. BUCHANAN AND HIS PUBLISHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—I observe in last Saturday's *Spectator* a review of a work entitled "Stormbeaten," published by Messrs. Ward and Lock, and purporting to be a new work by "Messrs. Robert Buchanan and Charles Gibbon." As the publication of the work at the present moment involves a double deception, permit me to offer some words of explanation.

Some years ago, when I was a lad of 19, subsisting entirely by my pen, I published, in conjunction with another young lad of my own age, Mr. Gibbon, a little Christmas book of prose and verse, consisting chiefly of reprints from cheap magazines. The book was named as the joint work of "*Williams Buchanan* and Charles Gibbon," the former being a kind of *nom de plume* attached by me in those days to work issued under my direction, but not necessarily the literary production of myself solely. "Stormbeaten," as the book was called, was issued to the press, reviewed, and sold rather extensively, and then, as the author confidently expected, died the natural death of all trifles produced only for the temporary amusement of the hour. My own portion of the work, indeed, had by that time served a double purpose, for the poems you reviewed as new work last Saturday had previously appeared in Mr. Dickens' *All the Year Round*, being written and published when I was about 18 *years of age*.

Note now the deception on the public. The work you reviewed last week, and which has been issued everywhere to the press and the public as a new work, is the same "Stormbeaten" published, issued to the press, and reviewed nine years ago. You are not the only critic who has fallen a victim to this deception.

Note now the second unfairness,—that upon the authors. Secretly, without one word of warning, reckless apparently of all consequences, the publishers have re-issued a work which was, as I maintain, their property for a Christmas season *nine years ago*, and which ever since has been the sole and undisputed property of the writers. Of course there is now only one court of appeal,—that of the law; and into that court the matter will be carried without delay. Meanwhile let me hope that through your columns this matter may be brought under the notice of the Press generally, and that reviewers may be warned away from the trap into which even so astute a critic as yourself has fallen. —I am, sir &c.,

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

IT is stated that the Empress of Russia has presented a brilliant ring to M. Bercheau, in token of her appreciation of his apparatus for warming a whole train of railway carriages "without expense." There can be no doubt that our own railway companies could without much trouble or expense warm their carriages as easily as they light them with gas; but there are two or three objections to such a course. In the first place, it would be thoughtful and considerate; and this would place the company in a false and ridiculous position, for it would be obviously absurd to attend to the comfort of those for whose lives they take no thought or consideration. They could not, with any show of reason, warm the carriages until they had adopted the block system of running their trains; and as this would certainly save life, it is, of course, out of the question. In the second place, they argue that if they make the second and third class carriages too comfortable, people will not travel by the first class. They do not appear to understand that all which tends to promote the safety and comfort of their passengers in any class adds to their traffic returns, and as we cannot give them common sense enough to perceive this truth, it is useless to discuss the question with them; they would not provide smoking carriages until compelled to do so by legislation, and probably they will never carry out any improvement until the same compulsory treatment is adopted with them. As regards warming the carriages, there is no doubt "a method in their madness," and we are surprised that they do not furnish their second and third class carriages with "feet-freezers," and bore a few holes in the panels to add to the thorough draughts. By these simple means they certainly would drive a few more passengers into the first class carriages, and better still, sow the seeds of death even more widely than they do at present among those who by a happy chance escape the other perils of a journey.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate, Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
CORNER OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, BYCULLA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lbs., 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long ....5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. ....Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. .... „ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „ .... „ 100 „
American Union Scales .... „ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. .... „ 15 „
Do. 4 „ .... „ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz. .... „ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins .... „ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „ .... „ 6 „
Condensed Milk .... „ 12 „
American Cheese .... „ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,
absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 240, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER,
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubiel) ....12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL; BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4 „ „ at 1s. 11 5/8d. „
3 „ „ at 1s. 11 9/16d. „
2 „ „ at 1s. 11 1/2d. „
1 „ „ at 1s. 11 7/16d. „
On demand .... at 1s. 11 3/8d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight .... at 1s. 11 5/16d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months .... 6 per cent.
6 do. .... 5 „
3 do. .... 3 „

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 11/16 „
3 do. 1/11 9/16 „
2 do. 1/11 1/2 „
1 do. 1/11 7/16 „
On demand 1/11 3/8 „
On Scotland 1/11 3/8 „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ....1/11 3/8 „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
41, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, a fast trotting High Caste GREY ARAB GELDING, rising 6 years, height 15 hands, with English built Buggy and Harness—all in good order.

The price for the lot—which are parted with simply because they are no longer required by the owner—is Rs. 1,600.

Will be shown to intending purchasers at the Apollo Bunder, by MR. HAMMOND, Lessee of the Apollo Refreshment Rooms, on giving him two hours' notice.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ....£228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,088
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME
In 1859, 1860, 1861 ......£101,000 average per an. £33,000
„ 1862, 1863, 1864 ......£123,000 „ £41,000
„ 1865, 1866, 1867 ......£180,745 „ £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

INDIAN BRANCHES,
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY Esq
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.			CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.			Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.			MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	30	7	4	15	8	8	20	34	0	8	17	0	4
30	35	10	8	17	13	4	30	39	14	0	19	15	0
40	44	12	0	22	6	0	40	47	15	4	23	15	8
50	59	8	0	29	12	0	50	64	14	0	30	15	0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of PREVIOUS death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death.			CIVIL. Payable at 55 or Death.			CIVIL. Payable at 60 or Death.			Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death.			MILITARY. Payable at 55 or Death.			MILITARY. Payable at 60 or Death.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	8	0	34	0	0	31	0	0	20	55	0	0	41	8	0	39	8	0
25	45	8	0	39	0	0	34	8	0	25	52	0	0	46	8	0	43	8	0
30	57	0	0	46	8	0	40	0	0	30	82	8	0	54	0	0	49	0	0
35	77	8	0	58	0	0	48	0	0	35	81	8	0	65	0	0	67	0	0
40	116	0	0	78	0	0	59	0	0	40	119	0	0	84	0	0	68	0	0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS

Calcutta, 15th November 1869.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq. | William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. | R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. | George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. | Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. | Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. | John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. | Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. | John Sharp, Esq.
William Forces, Esq. | N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. | J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. | C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 7,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,
No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday, the 1st instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

10 bales 7 lb. T cloth.
6 cases T red and blue check handkerchiefs.
2 cases woollen cloth.
3 cases mahogany dressing glasses.
2 cases alpaca umbrellas
1 case of brougham lamps.
1 case bagatelle table.
1 case grey dhoties.

On Thursday, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, at 2 P. M.

On account and at the risk of Indentor Lalljee Treekum—
100 barrels copperas.
4 cases confectionery bon-bon
3 ditto Iodine Potass, and 1 lb. sweet oil almond.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 2nd inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—
10 cases spoal thread
2 ditto gold ditto
4 ditto porcelain toys
2 trunks of stockings and socks
300 iron weights 56 lbs. each
10 ditto ditto 28 lbs. each
1 case damask table covers
1 ditto railway rugs
1 ditto coloured bordered handkerchieves

A few lots of reading books as Grammars, Histories, Geometry, Algebras, &c.

AUCTION SALE of GREY and COLOURED PIECE GOODS.
10 cases T. red lappets
13 ditto ditto prints
8 ditto ditto striped mulls and jaconets
4 ditto lappets
2 ditto chintz

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a first rate piano, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will submit to public auction at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of the late W. Lee, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed articles, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On Friday, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, sundry articles of unclaimed goods, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 7th & 8th inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will submit to public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. W. Orr, Esq., changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.
Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

Bombay, 1st February 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of SHARES.

This day Tuesday, the 1st February, at 2 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction in the Share Bazaar on account of Hemchund Manockchund, broker, by order Nuginbhoy Roopchund.

10 shares in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

This day, Tuesday, the 1st instant, at 4 P.M., on their respective premises, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, on account of Ramjee Wagojee Gholay, by order of Lanchbye, the widow and executrix of the late Thucker Parpia Purdhan, the following properties:—

LOT 1.

All that piece of fazendary ground with dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the western side of the Parell road, assessed under No. 35, admeasureing 318 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the Parell road, on the west by the Sweeper's passage, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Rama Zeemajee.

LOT 2.

All that piece of fazendary ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Bellasis road, admeasuring 322 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by Sweeper's passage, on the west public Bellasis road on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Mahadoo Hurry Waraday.

LOT 3.

And all that piece of Foras land situate at Byculla New Foras road, admeasuring 7,289 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 194 and 352 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map and Assessment Book, bounded on the east by the Government drain, on the west by the property of Ramchunder Kerrojee, on the north by the property of Suckeena Beebee, and on the south by Camattee Charitable property.

LOT 4.

And all that piece of Foras land situate at Byculla Foras road, admeasuring 4,314 square yards or thereabouts registered under No. 292 and 354 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Map and Assessment Book, on the east by the new Foras road to Worlee, on the west by the property of Ramchunder Kerojee, on the north by the property of Ramchunder Kerrojee, and on the south by the property of Suckeena Bebee.

SALE of the GOOD STEAMER LADY NYASSA.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 2nd Feb., at 3 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Memon Dawood Bawa, on account of Mrs. Pennell the Steamer Lady Nyassa, of 111 tons burthen, 30 horse power, with machinery, yards, sails, anchor, rigging, boats, and all things appertaining to her, as she now lies at Mazagon Bunder where she can be inspected at any time.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

A large quantity of surplus stock such as harmoniums, organs, organettos, pens, pencils, pianos, glass show cases, glass doors, table argand lamps, kerosine oil lamp, teapots cruet frames, egg boilers, poket and table inkstands, Hobb's cash boxes, cameras, pocket books, note and letter papers, envelopes, writing and copying ink, scalgs, spare tops, bottoms, chimnies, and wicks, &c., &c., will be sold without reserve, at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s late premises Rampart Row, on Thursday, the 3rd February, by Messrs. Crawford and Co. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

THE STAUNCH BARQUE NIGHT HAWK

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. have instructions to submit this fine iron vessel to auction sale at their rooms in Marine Street, on Thursday, the 10th February, at 3 P.M. She is constructed of iron, was built at Glasgow in the year 1854, and registered at the Liverpool Lloyds under class A 1 for 18 years from that date. Hence still on the first letter her dimensions are 208 feet in length, 32 feet beam, and 16 feet hold, and per register 651 tons burthen.

She underwent very extensive renewals and repairs so late as the year 1868, when she was fitted with new masts, sails, and riggings, fore and aft. Her equipment is very complete comprising 3 boats, 3 bower, 1 steam and 2 kedge anchors, 2 cables, 70 fathoms in length, a 10 inch Manilla tow rope, a 7 inch hemp hawser, 3 warps, nearly two complete suits sails one of which actually new, cabin stores, &c., &c.

A detailed inventory of the considerable length embodying further particulars of stores, &c., on board may be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, who will gladly give any further information required.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

An unusually genteel Mail Phaeton, painted dark blue.

Very superior Pale Brandy, brand Gates & Co., in one dozen cases, price Rs. 20, only to ensure speedy sale. Sample bottles can be had on application.

A light second hand serviceable Palanquin.

Bombay, 1st February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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